THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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JEFF DAVIS.

Changes Favorable to His Condition Brought About Through the Influence of His Wife—Contradictory Stories About the Health of Mr. Davis, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—In my letter regarding Jeff. Davis, published on the 16th instant, it was in error in attributing the changes in the number and patrols of the guard to the influence of Dr. Cooper, as also giving him credit for the additional hours allowed Mr. Davis for daily exercise.

Through the influence of Mrs. Davis these important changes, bearing so vitally upon the health of her husband, were effected. She wrote a letter to President Johnson direct, giving him an account of the failing health of Mr. Davis, and soliciting the changes referred to, which requests, as the results have shown, met with prompt compliance. I believe, moreover, that also through her influence, and not from any suggestions emanating from Mr. McCulloch, as has generally been supposed and credited, the order came directing to be made the late special report as to the health of Mr. Davis.

A woman's power, like the stars, is kin to the infinite. Female diplomats date way back of the antediluvian period; but I must say this much for Mrs. Davis—all the published insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding—that I do not believe she has ever brought her diplomatic powers to bear upon the representatives of the press, or thought of doing so. She goes to the fountain head of power, and leaves the newspaper fraternity to write as their own judgment or caprices may dictate. Now this particular subject of the present physical condition of Mr. Davis assumes phases quite as varied as the hues of the chameleon. One story represents him with one foot in the grave—a woful, irremediable physical wreck.

Another pictures his life a glorious counterpart of the enlivening enjoyments of the mediæval monks—wines of the rarest vintage at his command; table luxuries undreamed of in the vast cuisine of the great Dr. Soyer, and cigars of a quality and fragrance rivalling the highest imaginings of that illusory character, Count de Monte Cristo. The latter narrative makes Mr. Davis in good health; never better in his life. A story intermediate between these two grants him temporary debility from a late attack of sickness, and talks of increasing appetite, and his three miles daily walk on the parapet. I give these contradictory statements as they prevail here. For my own part, I incline firmly to my previous statements of failing health on his part, and probable entire concurrence with such statements of the special report on the subject.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Visit of Secretary McCulloch to Fortress Monroe and What Came of It—Charges Against the Commanding Officer of the Fortress—Condition of Mr. Davis' Health.

Our intellectual and reliable Fortress Monroe correspondent, under date of yesterday, furnishes us with the following confirmation of our press despatches yesterday:—

Among the *on dits* floating around lately is one of vital importance, from the fact of its having a very distinct, influential bearing upon the anticipated trial of Mr. Davis in June, and which can be traced to a very authoritative source. It will be remembered that Secretary McCulloch made a Sunday visit here a short time ago, presumedly thought to be, when he left Washington, D. C., in the revenue cutter *Northerner*, merely a pleasure trip, with a party of ladies and gentlemen; and shortly after his arrival here had an hour's private interview with Mr. Davis in his cell in Carroll Hall, at which no second person, not even General Miles, was present.

At the time, the fact that there had been such an interview was kept remarkably quiet, and but very few outsiders, not even the ubiquitous attaches of the press, were cognizant of the occurrence. Some time after his return to Washington, D. C., although the exact nature and object of the interview which transpired were not immediately made known, Mr. McCulloch repeatedly conversed upon the rigid system of confinement, and made strictures as to his manner of living and daily habits to which the prisoner was subjected. This intelligence, coming from so high an authority, and evidently the opinion of an unprejudiced mind, formed the basis of a telegram to the press containing the statement that Mr. McCulloch intended using his influence to obtain an amelioration of the prison life of Mr. Davis.

It is now very authoritatively understood that President Johnson has lately directed the surgeon of the post, who has been attending him during the last seven months, and is thoroughly acquainted with the exact state of his health, and understands the medical treatment which is required to sustain his waning spirits, to make a special report of all the material surroundings influencing the case, to him direct.

These instructions, it is understood, have been very recently given by the hand of the President himself, and seems to warrant the opinion that already serious doubts of the propriety of thus submitting Mr. Davis to such a strict and rigid system of confinement are being entertained, not only by the President alone, but by his entire Cabinet. This special report called for has been made, I am told, in the most emphatic manner, and I have every reason to believe, from the phase of other attending circumstances, that a change in the prison life of Mr. Davis will soon follow.

His health is failing, and failing very rapidly. This statement has been often made, at different times, with more or less authority; and although it may not be the direct result of any settled disease, or a disposition to periodical attacks of sickness, it may be, in a great measure, attributable to a frequently broken rest, and the unceasing, tiresome vigilance of the guards, which surround his cell both day and night.

Within the past three or four days a very material change in the treatment of the prisoner has taken place, under the direction of Major-General Miles, acting, no doubt, under instructions direct from Washington, D. C. One of the guards, in closer proximity to his rooms than some of the rest, has been removed permanently, I am told, and there is good reason to believe that the number of guards will be decreased in a very short time. Officers holding very prominent positions, and civilians of ability, perfectly able to form such an opinion, have often expressed a regret at the want of judgment on the part of the Administration in retaining an inexperienced officer like General Miles. However brave and gallant an officer he may have been in war times, he is certainly incompetent to perform the functions of the important and responsible position which he holds.

His principal office, as the custodian of Mr. Davis—an unfortunate, at least, no matter how deserving a prisoner—required an uncommon amount of matured judgment and good common sense, combined with courteousness, and devoid of any vindictive, personal, or political feeling against him. While, on the other hand, Brigadier-General Burton, an old army officer of experience and wisdom, acquired by a long and severe training on the frontier and in the field, and possessing every desirable qualification, remains in a merely secondary position as Commandant of the Fortress and the 5th United States Artillery, garrisoning the same.

This is justly a matter of regret, and merely from the incompetency and want of judgement on the part of an officer, may yet cast a dark spot on a great nation's history, and sadly dim its now brightening escutcheon.

The officers and soldiers of the two regiments garrisoning the fort are daily growing more weary over the restraint imposed, and their absence from many enjoyments, by the absorbing nature of inexorable duties. The strength of the various guards must be rigorously kept up, and the whole force of the two regiments being required to furnish the essential details of men, they are subjected to one ceaseless round of duty day after day.

Such is a hasty description of affairs here as they stand at present, and it is but echoing the thoughts of many, and the wishes of the prisoner himself, when it is said, it is to be hoped his trial is not far off, and the great question, "Is treason a crime?" forever decided.

Mr. Davis frequently converses upon the subject of his indictment by the Grand Jury lately in session in your city, and his anticipated trial in June. It may be perfectly relied upon that he has expressed unqualified approval and pleasure over this action of the jury, confident that the Government will not intertere with his trial before the United States Circuit Court.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Visit to Auburn—He will not make a Speech.

The Secretary of State is quietly spending a few days at his home in Auburn. He arrived here on Tuesday evening. Wednesday was the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, and quite a number of family friends called on him and congratulated him. He is looking exceedingly well, and is in good spirits and excellent hopes, as usual. There are but few traces left of the injuries received at the hands of the assassin Payne, and Mr. Seward seems to be merging into a green and cheerful old age. He has been receiving his friends, riding about the city, and otherwise enjoying himself as he might desire. The people of Auburn, being used to his visits, make no demonstration on his arrival, though quite willing to hear a speech from him whenever he thinks proper to indulge them to that extent.

It is a dull but beautiful city, with a spicy little daily paper, two or three hotels, churches that hold meetings every evening, and no theatre and no horse railroad. It is on high ground, and its streets are abundantly supplied with trees. One object of Mr. Seward for visiting the place is to oversee the plans for enlarging his house, which is a large brick structure, painted a light yellow, and surrounded by a perfect forest of trees, whose shade would make it gloomy were it not for the profuse blossoms upon the apple trees and the lilacs. He is accompanied by Mr. Potter, an architect, a son of Bishop Potter, for that purpose. Mr. Seward's house adjoins the Auburn park.

Some of the incidents of Mr. Seward's life may be interesting at this time. He came to Auburn in 1823, having been admitted to the bar the preceding year. He formed a partnership with Judge Miller here, and in 1824 married the Judge's youngest daughter, Frances Adeline. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, in Florida, Orange county, near Goshen, in which county he has two brothers now living. On his mother's side, Mr. Seward is of Irish extraction; on his father's, of Welsh. His father was a physician and a merchant, a man of wealth, and for seventeen years the first Judge of the county. Mr. Seward attended the academy at Goshen, where he had Aaron Burr and Noah Webster for schoolfellows. When fifteen years old he went to Union College, and when eighteen years old he went to Georgia, and taught the young ideas of incipient Rebels how to shoot. It is popularly supposed that he there got the first inkling of that irrepressible conflict which was to culminate in our great civil war.

In his 24th year Mr. Seward delivered a Fourth of July oration in Syracuse. In his 27th year he was chosen President of a Young Men's Convention in favor of John Quincy Adams for President. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate as an anti-Mason. In 1833 he visited Europe, writing a series of letters from there to the Albany *Evening Journal*. In 1834, he was nominated by the Whigs for Governor, but was defeated by W. L. Marcy. In 1838, he again ran against Marcy, and was successful. He served two terms as Governor, and in 1849 he was sent to the United States Senate in place of General Dix. In 1855 he was re-elected to the Senate, and in 1861 entered the position in the Cabinet which he still occupies.

Mr. Seward has been urged to make a speech here, but declines to do so, saying that he merely came on private business. He expresses to his friends the utmost confidence in the success of the President's efforts at reconstruction. He will return to Washington at the beginning of next week.—*N. Y. World.*

THE SPECIE DRAIN.

Weekly Exports from New York Since January 1, 1864

The exports of specie from this port for the week ending on Saturday last amounted to eight million seven hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars, by far the largest shipment ever made in the same period of time previously, and three hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars more than the total export of the year up to May 12. The weekly exports of treasure from the port since January 1, 1864, to May 19, 1866, have been as follows:—

Weeks.	1864	*Weeks.*	1864	*Weeks.*	1865.
1st..	$1 214,204	43d.....	$982 648	32d.....	$324,018
2d.....	2 173 967	44th....	2 236 690	33d.....	235,315
3d.....	468,195	45th....	1,224,280	34th....	443,163
4th....	668,747	46th....	1,545,165	35th....	340 377
5th....	653,816	47th....	1,524 113	36th....	422,202
6th....	1,219,107	48th....	1,523,255	37th....	358 856
7th....	295,922	49th....	1,072,508	38th....	646,012
8th....	465 475	50th....	1,121 487	39th....	947 971
9th....	604 123	51st.....	1,255 231	40th....	816,052
10th....	445 920	52d.....	1,000 864	41st.....	812,120
11th....	462,676		1865.	42d.....	449,224
12th....	258,050	1st.....	$594 353	43d.....	930 918
13th....	168,796	2d.....	1,046 251	44th....	104,100
14th....	206 871	3d.....	329,433	45th....	195,400
15th....	1,096,704	4th.....	997 156	46th....	1 010,485
16th....	3,157 943	5th.....	457 777	47th....	725,165
17th....	1,271 856	6th.....	570,763	48th....	96 974
18th....	1 174,241	7th.....	113 335	49 h....	490,936
19th....	2,452 668	8th.....	148,356	50th....	1,420,524
20th....	1,884,192	9th.....	146 353	51st.....	433 339
21st.....	580,620	10th.....	20 015	52d.....	253 904
22d.....	1,425,588	11th.....	108 157		1866.
23d.....	1,543 400	12th.....	164 640	1st.....	$552,026
24th....	1 866,603	13th.....	119 808	2d.....	640,503
25th....	1,229,356	14th.....	400,743	3d.....	695 894
26th....	560 657	15th.....	188,900	4th.....	656 812
27th....	486,339	16th.....	83,502	5th.....	292,568
28th....	301,244	17th.....	217 192	6th.....	739 910
29th....	556 464	18th.....	587 848	7th.....	190,735
30th....	401,812	19th.....	649,885	8th.....	560,198
31st.....	90 111	20th.....	3 042,308	9th.....	75,455
32d.....	341 883	21st.....	2 079,215	10th.....	556 244
33d.....	48,309	22d.....	1 707,650	11th.....	238,681
34th....	206 398	23d.....	2 008 823	12th.....	170 207
35th....	444,503	24th.....	2,006 491	13th.....	13,500
36th....	125,464	25th.....	967,850	14th.....	206,842
37th....	669,733	26th.....	100,289	15th.....	122,622
38th....	1 288,559	27th.....	84,858	15th.....	117 312
39th....	603 604	28 h.....	238 285	17th.....	73 889
40th....	287 758	29th.....	132,115	18th.....	1 247,249
41st.....	239,402	30th.....	180 715	19.h.....	1 064,496
42d.....	616,456	31st.....	21 108	20th.....	8,793 295

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Loss of the Barque "Kathleen"—The Spanish and Chilian War—Orders from the British Government.

St. Thomas papers received on Saturday night contain no news.

The Port of Spain *Gazette* has the following item:—The brig *Emma*, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, from Philadelphia, reports having picked up at sea, in an open boat, Captain Cullen and five seamen of the barque *Kathleen*, which vessel was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The *Kathleen* was from Liverpool for Galveston. Another boat, containing four men, is yet missing.

Orders have been received at Port of Spain from the British Government, prohibiting Spanish, Peruvian, or Chilian war vessels or privateers from rendezvousing in any ports of the British Colonies.

MEXICO.

Affairs of the Empire—The Ex-Rebels—Max an Abolitionist, Etc.

Advices from the City of Mexico, up to the 8th instant, state that a number of ex-Confederate settlers in Mexico had had an interview with Maximilian, during which the Emperor welcomed them as "exiles," and expressed his desire to see American capital and labor introduced into the country, but urging them, at the same time, to take no part in the political dissensions. On the question of slavery Max is especially strong, condemning forced labor of every descriptions.

An effort was made, on the eve of the funeral in Mexico city of the late Henry W. Allen, ex-Confederate Governor of Louisiana, to have the coffin bore to the grave covered with a Confederate flag, but, owing to the firmness of the United States Consul at the Capital, this demonstration was abandoned by the friends of the deceased. Beverly Tucker, while on his way to Mexico city, whither it is said he has been despatched to act as a correspondent for several English journals, has been plundered by the guerillas near Orizaba. The Emperor will send Commissioners to represent Mexican interests in the great Exposition to be held at Paris in 1867.

The mortality of Mexico city is reported to be very great at present, owing to the defective sewerage and accumulation of filth within the city walls. An American engineer had contracted to drain the valley of Mexico. Another inundation was feared, the waters of Lake Texuco being within a few inches only of the level of the capital. Maximilian had sent a communication to the Minister in charge of the civil list directing certain important reductions to be made in the expenses of his household, at the same time voluntarily cutting down his personal allowance to five hundred dollars per annum.

The Steamer "Lyon"—Explosion on the St. Lawrence—Terrible Havoc.

Our Montreal exchanges bring us the following details of the terrible explosion near that city on Thursday, the 17th instant:—

The steamboat *Lion*, formerly the *St. Andrew*, yesterday passed down the locks from the canal on a trial trip, after having had a new boiler and engine put in, and sundry repairs effected. A number of guests were invited to make the trip with her, and among them were the engineer and workmen who had just finished the alterations and repairs. The boat put in at Hochelaga wharf for about three hours, and on their leaving it at 5 o'clock, a man named Blain heard some of the hands on board complain that the pump was not in working order, and he soon afterwards observed another man holding down the safety-valve. Blain anticipated danger, and was on his way from the shore when the boiler exploded, breaking in two pieces.

The fire-box end, which is an immense weight, was thrown upon the high bank near the Hochelaga wharf, and then rolled down to the water's edge. The cover of the manhole, and large fragments were hurled through the air, and one man was observed to be whirled round at a distance of thirty feet over the explosion, and then fell into the water, but was afterwards taken out by one of the artillery, several of whom rushed to the spot on hearing the noise. The man who was thus hurled into the air is supposed to be fatally injured. Another artilleryman brought out the dead body of a man named Alexis Charbonneau. The man Blain, already alluded to, went to the rescue of the cook, a female, who was clinging to a rope. Her name is Marguerite Etien, and she is slightly scalded about the limbs. At the moment of the explosion the boat had just got her head up the stream after having turned. Her engine then stopped on the centre; but two men got the wheel round, and immediately the boiler exploded.

The owners of the boat, Messrs. William and Robert Standish, were on board, and the latter was scalded and otherwise hurt. The Captain's name is Lee. He was scalded, and his son, Jeff. Lee, is missing. Antoine Lerocque, pilot, from Rigaud, had both legs broken, and Benjamin Jerome, of Rigaud, Captain of the barge *Rose*, is missing; Tourville Mallette had his leg broken, and Xavier Lefebvre was so injured about the head that it is doubtful whether he will survive. A passenger was drowned, and Poitevin, engineer, was scalded. Altogether it would seem to be ascertained that four are dead or missing, and nearly a dozen wounded more or less seriously. These latter were conveyed to the Railway Hotel, and were attended to by Dr. Harrison, of the Royal Artillery. Coroner Jones soon arrived, as did also some half dozen medical men, and the people of the village furnished, with great willingness, sheets, blankets, etc. The worst cases of the wounded were sent to the Hotel Dieu, and Alexis Charbonneau was sent to the English Hospital, while those less seriously hurt were removed to their homes. Chief McLaughlin, of the Water Police, and two of his men were in attendance; but we are sorry to have to say that a number of petty thefts were committed, such as taking away part of the wreck.

After the boat had sunk in about nine or ten feet of water, a knocking was heard from the boat between decks by those on shore. One of the artillerymen, named Law, ran to his quarters for an axe, and broke open the portion of the boat whence the noise had proceeded, and then threw his axe on shore. His search was fruitless, however, for the vessel sank; and we may add that when the gunner sought for his axe on shore it was missing. Chief McLaughlin then appointed his men to stay all night by the wreck. He had the cook removed to her residence in Beaudry street. The carpenter was fearfully lacerated about the face; but we believe that all the women who were on board, three in number, were saved. Thomas Hood, who worked at the boiler when it was building, also his wife, were on board, but escaped with slight injury. A boy named Charles Graham, a plumber, was on board, and is missing. An inquest will be held this morning at the Court-house. The vessel itself lies about twenty yards from the shore, and has keeled over, and is apparently much damaged in the forward portion.

Letter-Carriers' Report.

The following is the letter-carriers' (free delivery) report for the month of April:—

	—DELIVERED—			
	Mail Letters.	*Drop Letters.*	*Newspapers.*	*Collected Letters.*
New York.....	837,390	818.017	111,249	1,045 800
Philadelphia..	434,649	159,066	123,752	560 409
Boston.....	262,133	55,554	37 497	247 258
Chicago.....	253 676	22 576	46,602	208 258
St. Louis.....	216,367	20 870	46 519	128 294
Baltimore.....	169 477	14 295	35,376	92,754
Brooklyn.....	121 800	12,880	24 655	88,540

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered according to street.

DEATH OF AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.—The last number of the Fall River (Mass.) *Journal* contains the farewell address of its editor, proprietor, printer, and reporter, Mr. George Capron Robertson, "after a struggle of six years, amid poverty, perplexity, and care." Mr. Robertson some time since warned his patrons that the *Journal* might "one day die suddenly;" but it seems that his appeals for assistance in publishing "the only independent paper in Fall River" were not heeded, and the "pet" was obliged to succumb. Hear him:—"Months ago we asked our readers if six years was not full long enough to live upon cold potatoes and Adam's ale? Our prayers, our tears, and our appeals have been as 'a tinkling brass and sounding cymbal!'—like 'chaff before the wind'—'like pearls cast before swine!'"

COST OF A SMALL WAR.—The Danish war cost Prussia about $25,000,000.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE "DONS"

ALL OF THE SPANISH VESSELS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

ADMIRAL NUNEZ BADLY WOUNDED

INSIGNIFICANT LOSS OF THE CHILIANS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer *Arizona* has arrived from Aspinwall, with $1,291,000 in gold.

The Spanish fleet had bombarded Callao, but were repulsed, all the vessels being more or less damaged. Admiral Nunez was badly wounded. Little damage was done to the city. Ten Peruvians were killed and twenty wounded.

The Spanish loss is supposed to be heavy.

The Peruvian Secretary of War was killed.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* and monitor *Monadnock* have arrived at Aspinwall.

THE BOMBARDMENT

Full Particulars—Withdrawal of the Spanish Fleet—Blockade of Valparaiso Raised—Rejoicings at Panama, Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following details are furnished by the Panama *Star and Herald* extra of the 13th instant:—

The United States flagship *Vanderbilt* and monitor *Monadnock* arrived in the harbor of Panama on the evening of the 13th instant, having sailed from Callao on the 3d.

By these vessels we have news of the result of the bombardment of Callao. On the 2d instant, at noon, the action commenced from the shore batteries, the fire being returned by the *Berenguela*, *Villa de Madrid*, and *Blanca* on the northern side, and the *Numancia*, *Resolucion*, and *Almansa*, on the southern.

The *Villa de Madrid* and *Berenguela* were so badly damaged early in the fight that they were obliged to withdraw to San Lorenzo, and were afterwards followed by the *Numancia* and the rest of the fleet, all more or less damaged.

The Spanish Admiral Nunez is said to have been badly wounded.

During the engagement Senor Galvez, the Peruvian Secretary of War, was killed by the explosion of a battery.

The fight lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it terminated by the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet.

Very little damage was done to Callao, only a few hundred dollars' worth of property being said to be destroyed, exclusive of what the batteries suffered.

Ten Peruvians are reported to have been killed and twenty wounded.

Nothing reliable was heard of the loss on the side of the Spaniards, but it is supposed to have been very heavy.

Owing to the short time which elapsed between the termination of the engagement and the departure of the *Vanderbilt*, that vessel brings no further intelligence, nor was it known whether the Spaniards intended to renew the attack, but it is supposed they will not.

The news of the defeat of the invaders was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Panama.

Advices from Valparaiso to April 17 report the blockade to have been raised, and the Government to have brought into force the import and export duties as they were previous to the blockade.

The markets were dull; purchasers refused to pay over $16 per hundred pounds for copper. Freights alone were active to England at £3 10@3 15, and there was likely to be a scarcity of vessels. Exchange, 47½.

General Mosquera, the new President of Colombia, had arrived at Bogota.

There is no news of importance from Central America or the Isthmus. The rainy season had set in.

Among the treasure brought by the *Arizona* is a half million dollars on Government account, and not before reported.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—The steamer *Smyrna*, the second of those with which it is proposed to inaugurate the direct trade between Norfolk and Liverpool, is said to have sailed from the latter port on the 4th instant. Manifests of her goods have already been received, and she is expected to arrive at Norfolk during the coming week. The steamer *Ephesus*, the first of the line of steamers, has been long expected, but has not as yet arrived. The schooner *L. P. Smith*, from New York for Philadelphia, with timber, which was detained here by the weather, has sailed.

The weather cleared off this morning. The wind, however, is still easterly.

—The ex-Rebel General Lyon, of Kentucky, has returned to his home in Eddysville. The General did not find Mexico the paradise he anticipated.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The President and the Davis Trial.

The President is preparing a proclamation to explain that his recent peace proclamation abrogated martial law through the South, and that this one is necessary to disabuse the public mind that military interference in the coming Jeff. Davis trial will prevent an expression of a jury.

Trial of Davis.

Attorney-General Speed, who returned from the West last week, had a lengthy interview with the President on Friday last, relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis, and the indictment found by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. Mr. Speed gave his opinion as to the legal character of the indictment, which opinion I am authorized to state. The President imparted to the Attorney-General the substance of the views of Chief Justice Chase about the propriety of holding court in Richmond. The position of Judge Chase I have given you in a former despatch.

His fears were that that there was doubt among the officers in Virginia as to the effect of the peace proclamation, and whether or not martial law is abrogated. While these doubts exist Judge Chase is not willing to preside in a United States Court in Virginia. If the Chief Justice shall hesitate and entertain such fears when the next term of the United States Court is about to convene, the President will issue an order expressly declaring that the civil law is supreme in all matters in which the civil courts have jurisdiction. It is reported that the Attorney-General has no confidence in the indictment found against Davis under the supervision of Judge Underwood, but it is proper to state that the report does not come from the best authority.

Lewis D. Campbell.

is here to receive his instructions upon Mexican matters.

Colored Soldiers Mustered Out.

General Grant has directed the muster out of six more colored regiments, while 17,000 will be retained in the service. It is intended to send a number of them out to the far West.

Merchants' National Bank.

Comptroller Clark has turned over to the House Committee on Banks and Banking, all the testimony and papers in reference to the Merchants' National Bank. The Committee will make a thorough expose of the whole matter, which will show up frauds that will eclipse any yet published.

Cash on Hand.

The following statement exhibits the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury Department on the 19th inst.:—

United States Legal-tender Notes.....	$160,000 00
National Bank Notes.....	5,125,142 00
Fractional Currency of all denominations.....	1,125,297 80
Gold, silver, and Coppers.....	304 292 44
Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan.....	30,000,000 00
Reserve Fund, Surplus Issue, United States Notes.....	37,932,425 00
Reserve Fund, Surplus Issue Compound Interest Notes.....	22,211,300 00
Funds in Redemption Division.....	7,420,000 00

National Bank Currency.

$1,774,300 in National Bank circulation was issued last week by the Comptroller of the Currency. The totol amount issued up to date is $274,653,195.

Fractional Currency.

Fractional currency to the amount of $501,902·50 was redeemed last week by the Treasury Department.

Conscience Money.

Treasurer Spinner, on Saturday last, received $2·50 from a Catholic priest, who forwarded it for one of his parishioners, as money due the United States Government.

Union Remains.

The remains of Colonel Lewis V. Quackenbush, of the 5th Michigan Infantry, killed in the seven days battles in front of Richmond, have been identified, and forwarded, and sent to his friends in Michigan. Over 2000 bodies have been disinterred and placed in the National Cemetery at Seven Pines, 1200 of whom are unknown. The work still goes on.

From Eastport.

EASTPORT, Me., May 21.—The store of Warren Hathaway, agent of the Eastern Express, was broken open on Wednesday night, it is supposed for the purpose of getting the property owned by Fenians, which had been attached for debts due parties here. Major Lenott and ten or twelve Fenians, all that were left here of the grand army, disappeared on Saturday night; also some of their boats, which had been attached for debt.

—It is proposed to hold a great Southern Educational Convention during the coming summer.

—Why is a Hebrew in perfect health like a diamond? Because he is a Jew-well.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 21, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices, as we have noticed for several days past, continue steady. Government bonds are in fair demand. 5-20s sold at 101¾@102 6s of 1881 at 108½; and 7·30s at 102½; and 10-40s at 95½, a decline of ½. In City loans there is more doing; the new issue sold at 97, a decline of ½; and old do. at 95, no change.

Railroad shares continue dull. Catawissa preferred sold at 28¼@28½, the former rate a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅞@55⅛, a slight advance; Norristown at 54½, no change; and Reading at 53¾, a slight decline; 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38¼ for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Mine Hill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22¼@22½, the latter rate an advance of ½; and Hestonville at 21¼@21½, the latter rate an advance of ½. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 69 for West Philadelphia; and 36 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 139½ for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52½ for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 62½ for City; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 63 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34¼@34½, the former rate a decline of ¼; and Susquehanna Canal at 16, a slight advance. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 117½ for Morris Canal preferred.

Oil shares continue very dull. Sugar Creek sold at 1½; and Ocean at 7¼@7½, a slight decline.

—The following rates of brokerage commissions have been established by the "Boston Stock and Exchange Board." On mining stocks, selling for $20 and upwards, 25 cents; do. under $20, 12½ cents; railroad stocks, 25 cents; bonds, ¼ per cent. on par value; gold, ¼ per cent.; land stocks, 25 cents; bank stocks, 25 cents; and manufacturing stocks, ¼ per cent. on their par value.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, $368,000 of six per cent. bonds, being the amount due on the last section of twenty-three miles, which was accepted by the United States Commissioner last month. The road is now completed for ninety seven miles up the Kansas valley, from the Missouri border to a point 380 miles West of St. Louis. The road will be open to Fort Riley, 420 miles from St. Louis, on the 15th of July.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The money market continues to show extreme ease, although towards the close of the week there were fewer transactions at 4 per cent. than heretofore, in consequence of the absorption of currency by the Sub-Treasury on account of the gold sold by it. The demand for loans was, however, freely met at 5 per cent. upon railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and 4@4½ on Governments, while first-class commercial paper was in fair request at 5@6 per cent."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of May 19 says:—

"There was an active demand for money to-day, and there was a closer feeling among bankers than had been experienced for several weeks past. Notwithstanding this, however, our bankers are generally well supplied with currency, and good paper is freely taken at 10 per cent. per annum Owing to the downward tendency in the prices of grain our bankers are more cautious than formerly in making advances, and in this sense the market is closer The supply of Eastern exchange was quite liberal to-day, but the market was not glutted with Milwaukee bills, as was the case yesterday, and there is no change in rates. Round lots were sold among bankers at part to 25c premium per thousand—principally at the former rate. The counter rates were steady at par buying, and one-tenth premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$7000 U S 5-20s..62	101½	100 sh	Cat pf....	b5..	28½
$1000 do.... 1864	101½	100 sh	do.....	b30	28¾
$100 U S 10-40s..reg	95½	100 sh	do.....		28½
$250 Sch Nav Loan.	85	300 sh	Hest'n R.....		21½
$8000 City 6s, old....	95	300 sh	do.....	b30	21½
$5000 Cam. & Am. 6s	90	100 sh	do.....	b30	21½
$4000 Pa R 2d mtg 6	97½	100 sh	do.....	b5	21½
$5000 City 6s, mun..	97½	50 sh	do.....		21½
$1800 do.....	97½	77 sh	Penna R.....		54½
$500 do.....	97	10 sh	do.....		53½
$1500 do....new	97	100 sh	Susq Can..	b30	16
$1000 W Ches 7s....	97	100 sh	Reading.....		53½
100 sh 13th & 15th....	22	100 sh	do.....		51½
50 sh do.....	22¼	100 sh	Ocean.....		7½
100 sh Sch Nav pf.....	34½	100 sh	do.....		7½
100 sh Sugar Ck.....	1½	200 sh	do.....		7½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.....	130½	12 M.....	130¾
11 A. M.....	130½	1 P. M.....	130¾

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold.....	130½	130¾
American Silver, 5s and 10s.....	12	124
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency.....	55	45
New York Exchange.....	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	*Selling*
American Gold.....				129½	130½
American Silver, 5s and 10s.....				123	125
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	11½	11¾
"	"	July,	1864....	11½	11¾
"	"	August,	1864....	10½	10¾
"	"	October,	1864....	9½	9¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	8½	8¾
"	"	May,	1865....	6½	6¾
"	"	August,	1865....	4½	4¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	4½	4¾
"	"	October,	1865....	3½	4

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 21.—There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market. Supplies continue to come forward slowly, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8 25@9 50 for extras; $9 75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10 50@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye is scarce and commands $6@6 25 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

The Wheat Market continues excessively dull, and prices are weak. Small sales were reported at $2·40@2·60 for fair and choice red; white ranges from $2·75 to $3. Rye is in fair demand, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·12. The receipts of Corn today were large, and it was in active demand; sales of 17,000 bushels yellow at 81c. afloat, including 2500 bushels white at 82c. Oats are in good request, but the offerings are very small; small sales are making at 70@73c in the cars and from store. In Barley and Malt no change to notice.

In Cloverseed nothing of importance doing. We quote at $6@6 50. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling at $2 95@3.

Whisky continues dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·25, and Ohio at $2·27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 21 — Beef cattle are rather dull this week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 1400 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@18½c. for extra, the latter rate for a few choice; 15@16½c for fair to good; and 13@14c. ₱ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

18	head	Chris le & Wilder, Chester county, 14½@16.
10	"	Jones McCrea, Lanc. county, 15½@17.
58	"	J. McFillen, Lancaster county, 17@17½
40	"	E. S. McFilin, Lancaster county, 16@17
67	"	Udman & Bochman, Lancaster co., 16½@18½.
131	"	Mooney &

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Ciphers."

From the Tribune.

The National *Intelligencer* utters this moan:—

"At the Hagerstown meeting of disunion proscriptionists (friends of freedom) of Maryland, they resolved against negro suffrage, and in favor of voting population as the basis of representation in Congress. This would throw out half of the present representation of the State in the House. The idea has been joined by the radicals. Are the people of Maryland for thus abnegating their power and influence in the councils of the nation?"

To which is added this sad suggestion, that "Maryland is to be a cipher in the national councils."

Let us look, in the first place, at "the power and influence in the councils of the nation" which the people of Maryland are expected to abnegate. Maryland had at the last census a population of 687,049 souls—515,918 white and 171,101 black. In 1860, before the war, when the Rebels were in voting trim, the State cast 92,462 ballots, and had seven votes in the Electoral College. The Maryland Republicans think that 92,462 ballots should represent so much power, and no more. The Copperheads contend that they should represent 171,101 blacks, who are nondescripts in Maryland law, and with no more right at the polls than so many horses and cows. And if Maryland does not retain this right to vote, the strength of 171,101 more souls than she recognizes at the ballot, she becomes a cipher!

Perhaps Louisiana will be a better illustration. That State had before the war 697,002 people—351,556 white, 385,273 black. She cast in 1860, 50,510 ballots, and had seven votes in the electoral college. If Louisiana has her right share of political power, then there are 41,952 cipher baliots in Maryland alone!

How is it in the North? Maine, with a population of 628,279, and a voting population of 97,918, casts but seven electoral votes. New Jersey, with 672,035 people, and 97,918 votes, has the same number. If Maryland is right, there are 5456 disfranchised voters in Maine, and 28,663 in New Jersey. If Louisiana has her fair share, and no more, then 47,408 voters are disfranchised in Maine, and 70,615 in New Jersey.

Two States are permitted to distranchise, eliminate, and utterly destroy the political existence of 556,404 of their inhabitants, and yet to have as much influence in the Union as two other States which recognize a similar popular existence. In other words, 142,972 voters in Maryland and Louisiana are as influential as 219,043 voters in Maine and New Jersey, and have precisely the same voice in the electoral college. We can easily figure out 76,071 cipher voters in this calculation who have no more power at our ballot box than so many Hindoos—who are nullified by the existence of a monstrous slave oppression which belongs to the past with all its sin and shortcomings, and should be swept away.

If President Johnson's opinions twenty years ago were worth considering to-day, either as matter of record or illustration, we might show that he once entertained similar views on this cipher question. He once thought that a slave aristocracy in the South should not be permitted to outvote free labor representatives in the South. We do not dwell upon that. The arguments we present is so clear and compact that we lose patience with those who pretend to question it. The argument of the Presidential organ only shows that the sympathizers with rebellion do not intend to yield a single point of their old slavery privileges. They will keep the negro a nondescript, and yet insist upon voting him as a citizen in representation, using his strength at the ballot-box. By the help of Providence, we trust not many moons will pass until this injustice is remedied.

Preparations for War in Europe.

From the Times.

Europe echoes with the preparations for war from one end to the other. Prussia has put six *corps d'armee* on a war footing; she is buying horses, making ammunition, and transporting artillery by every train towards the southeast. Silesia and Saxony are to be the battle-grounds, as they have been for centuries—and the Government of the latter country has been notified that she must disarm. As Saxony is notoriously in favor of Austria, and Dresden is one of the most important points between Prussian and Austrian territory, we shall in all probability hear of the occupation of Saxony by a Prussian *coup de main*, so that the battles may be fought in Bohemian territory, with Saxon resources aiding Prussia. Prussia replies to Austria that she will not disarm, because Austria is arming on the borders of Italy, and it is well known that in thirty hours the regiments in Dalmatia and Southern Austria could be transferred to Bohemia.

On the other hand, intense excitement and a financial panic prevail in Vienna. All securities and Government bonds are falling rapidly; the streets are crowded with soldiers; the regiments from Hungary are hurried to the North, and the Emperor confers with the leader of the Hungarian Parliament on the points of satisfying the demands of the Liberal party; artillery and supplies are pressed towards Trieste on the one side, and Prague on the other.

All the fortified places in Bohemia are warned to lay in sufficient provisions for the inhabitants as well as garrisons; the public moneys are withdrawn from the frontier towns to Vienna; 60,000 horses are being purchased; forced levies are being made on the unfortunate subjects of the Empire, and even old men hurried to the ranks; and, as if the Government feared trouble from Russia, the railroad connecting Transylvania with Vienna is hastened in its construction with all possible despatch. But the saddest feature of Austrian military preparation—one which ought to call out a protest of indignation from Europe—is the forced conscription of Italians, forcing men in Venetia to fill up the Dalmatian regiments, so that Austria may have no enemies at home while struggling with Italy. Hundreds of these young men, of the noblest families, as well as of the masses, are torn away from their homes, and sent, under the terrible military despotism, to serve the Power they hate, in Hungary, or to die from Prussian bullets in Bohemia and Silesia.

But this is in harmony with all Austria's action through history towards her conquered provinces. It is thus that she kindles such undying hate with her subjects. The Emperor is making preparations worthy of the greatness of the stake. An Archduke is placed over the army in Venetia, and the famous General Benedik nominally serves under him; 160,000 men are already concentrated between Venice and the Po; the four historical fortresses are placed in such a condition that it is said they can stand a six months' siege; the imperial fleet is being equipped, and Italian sailors from the coast pressed into it. All signs show that the Government at Vienna is preparing a tremendous blow, which, perhaps, they hope may extinguish the Italian kingdom before help can come.

But, as we showed on Friday, the Italian Government are not idle. The first preparations for a modern war are the financial, and the Italian Parliament are making these with the spirit of our Congress in 1861, though, perhaps, with less discretion. Even the Liberal party have voted unanimously with the Conservatives, to give the unpopular Minister of Finance almost absolute control over the finances, to issue legal tender, place loans, and levy taxes.

The paper of the National Bank is already make legal tender, which is equivalent to a loan to the Government of $50,000,000. Gold is 108. The regiments from Naples and Southern Italy are called to the North, and their places supplied by volunteers; troops are summoned from every side, and it is believed that Victor Emanuel will have soon some 400,000 men concentrated in Northern Italy. Two important rumors circulate even in the conservative press. One that Ricasoli, the true friend of the independence of Italy, and her most able statesman, is to be recalled to power, and the other that Garibaldi is to be put at the head of his favorite corps, the volunteers, to fight either on the mountain declivities of Northern Lombardy, or to be conveyed by sea to the Northern Adriatic, and make a demonstration in the rear of the Imperial forces.

Wherever he is, his name will be worth a host to the Italian cause. The Italian fleet seems ready to move towards the Adriatic, and every possible preparation is being made for a terrible and protracted struggle. The war finds unbounded enthusiasm in the hearts of the Italian people. Italy makes her first independent stroke for national existence.

Of the position of France we have only M. Rouher's speech as indication, which is as enigmatical as his master's purposes. The few hints, however, conveyed in it are for the present a neutrality by France, with no pledges for the future.

President Johnson's Policy—What's to be Done?

From the Herald.

"All is quiet on the Potomac." Washington is fast relapsing into its usual summer dulness. A stranger within its gates would hardly suspect that the White House is under a siege, save by the office seekers. Nor can we exactly determine the present posture of affairs between Congress and the Administration. We know that while the two Houses thus far have pursued the aggressive system of warfare, the President has maintained a defensive attitude; and that while the radicals are gradually advancing their lines of approach, he remains patiently within his citadel. We know that while his enemies are resolute and active, his supporters in Congress and in the Cabinet are timid, vacillating, and unreliable. Mr. Johnson, in short, is in the position of a chieftain without an army, a President without a party; and this, too, when the prevailing public sentiment of the country is clearly with him and his simple and acceptable policy of Southern restoration.

This is a singular state of things; but there is something still more curious and remarkable in the fact that, against an actual majority in the House opposed to the reconstruction scheme of Stevens and his committee, they have carried it by a vote of two-thirds upon the record. The section of universal disfranchisement till July, 1870, of the late rebellious Southern people, is the distinguishing feature of the scheme of Stevens. Without this section his plan is but a rehash of the President's policy, clumsily put together. Upon this third section, as upon the District Negro Suffrage bill, a test vote indicated an actual majority against the radicals; but, between juggling Copperheads and slippery conservatives, Stevens first reversed this majority and then carried his point by the required two-thirds vote.

Thus it has been demonstrated that of the three political factions of which this Congress is made up, the only one possessing anything of moral courage, consistency, and steadiness of purpose is the Radical faction. The Conservative Republican faction, as engineered by the trading firm of Seward, Weed, and Raymond, is but a faction of lobby jobbers and professional riders of two or three horses at a time. Mr. Raymond, in his course in Congress, in speaking on one side and voting on both, and all in the same afternoon, is a fair sample of this conservative faction. The Copperhead faction, still inflamed with the poisonous dregs of the Chicago Convention, still under their old delusion that the war was a failure, are still intent upon discord and revolution, fire, sword, confusion, anarchy, anything for a new shuffle of their old Democratic cards. They glorify Johnson, they exalt him to the seventh heaven; but they vote for Stevens. If they can recover the spoils and plunder of the Government by knocking the heads of Johnson and Stevens together, and by tearing the Union war party to pieces, what care they though the national credit, the Union, and the States are consumed in the flames of another civil war? The first was a failure to them, the second may be a success. What other chance have they?

Now, without a party in Congress, with less than the faithful corporal's guard of John Tyler, in either branch, what can President Johnson do? There is an anti-radical majority in the House; but it is made up of destructive Copperheads and trading conservatives. Both sets, as occasion may serve, are at the service of Stevens. Thus situated, what can President Johnson do? Do? He can do as Scipio did to get Hannibal out of Italy. He can carry the war into Africa. What can he do? He can do what Jackson did, when the intrigues of Calhoun threatened the policy of the Administration. He can dismiss his Cabinet, from first to last, and appoint a new one. He can play the *role* of Jackson, or drift into the wake of Tyler and Fillmore. The people are with him; but, like Hercules, they require him first to put his own shoulder to the wheel. The people are confused with the discordant elements of the existing Cabinet. As the embodiment of the President's policy, it means anything that is most convenient for easy sailing with Congress. It begs the question. Mr. Seward belongs to an age that is past; Mr. Stanton was a good War Secretary; but the war is over. He is out of his element now, and so with the rest of them. In applying an old Cabinet to a new order of things, the President is putting new wine into old bottles; when the fermentation commences the old goatskins will explode.

Let President Johnson try the experiment of a sortie. Let him dismiss his Cabinet, root and branch, and appoint a new one from such Union war materials as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Farragut, Porter, and others who have proved their faith by their works, and let the Senate reject them if they dare. But such a Cabinet will not be rejected. It will surely be confirmed, and it will thus bring the army and navy, our fighting soldiers and their home guard, two millions of voters in the Northern States, into direct *rapport* with the Administration and the President's policy. It will speedily break up these three disturbing factions of Congress, and it will throw Stevens and his radicals into a powerless minority.

Providence, according to an old proverb, helps those who help themselves. Circumstances are the masters of weak men, but the servants of the resolute. John Tyler was a representative of the one class, and Andrew Jackson of the other. President Johnson may, as he elects, be the one or the other. The examples of both are before him, and he is free to take his choice. We can only urge him to take the reins in his hands like Jackson, if he would avoid the decline and fall of poor Tyler, a fate almost as melancholy as that of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

The Social Aspect of Radicalism.

From the World.

The mischief which the radicals are working upon the constitution of society at the North is in some apparent danger of being overlooked by those who see plainly enough the tendencies of this evil spirit to subvert social order at the South. But to the communities which radicalism torments by its presence, it is really a matter of greater moment than the propagation of social confusion in remote States—perhaps even a matter of greater moment than the violent procrastination of the return of peace between the sundered sections of our common country. Against the evil work which radicalism is trying to do in the nation, all the great formative influences of American nationality are contending.

As Mr. Gladstone, in so lofty a spirit, said to the Tories of England, so the Constitutionalists of America may say to these disorganizers:—"All the great social forces are against you; they are arrayed, they are marshalled on our side." These people, who, like their prototypes of the "Mountain" in France, are prostituting the name of liberty to a passionate crusade of self-will and Pharisaic bigotry against the very being of liberty, are destined to ignominious failure. "The banner which we carry, although perhaps it may at this moment droop over our sinking heads, yet it will soar again and float in the eye of heaven, and will be borne in the firm hands of the united people of these States, not perhaps, to an easy, but to a certain and not distant future." In the struggle of to-day the party of the Constitution is the party of the future.

But, meanwhile, as we are men, and have human sympathies, it is not possible for us not to be shocked and startled by the demoralization which radicalism is bringing upon the people of the section in which it just now wields so portentious an influence. It is not only in the gross and flagrant instances of official dishonesty, carried on under the cloak of extremism in politics, that this demoralization is to be seen. It is not such revolting speeches as those in which the radical leader, Mr. Stevens, invokes the "penitentiary of hell" for millions of his fellow-men, that we are to seek its evidences. It reveals itself far more lamentably to the philosophical eye in the acts and words of those among the afflicted who may be reasonably presumed to be in the main honest rather than dishonest, ignorantly humane rather than deliberately devilish.

Take, for instance, the case of General Howard passionately asserting the absolute innocence of a whole department of the Freedmen's Bureau, not only in advance of all investigation into the case, but actually in the face of the reported adverse testimony of men whom he knew to be officers and men of honor. Can one imagine a more melancholy spectacle? What must be the extent to which radicalism has debauched the intellects and the consciences of its more ignoble votaries, when it can thus poison the very springs of right reason and sound judgment in the nature of a religious and respectable soldier?

Or, take up one of the professedly religious organs of this party—for example, the New York *Independent*, which may be fairly considered the highest possible expression of the religious culture of the radicals. In this week's issue of this journal we find an account of a "meeting to raise money for building a Congregational Church in Washington," winding up with a threat that the piety of the builders of this proposed church shall be carried to the polls, two years hence, to put "Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, into the seat of Senator Dixon!" Fancy such a turn as this given to a meeting of the apostles in an upper chamber at Jerusalem! Here are men actually assembling to promote the worship of God as subsidiary to a Connecticut election! Can the human mind conceive of anything more ludicrous at once and more revolting? Again, of the financial results of the convocation we are informed that "Mr. Beecher, that most accomplished of beggars, performed the operation of blood-letting in so easy a way that the people who emptied their pocket-books said inwardly, as Tom Moore sang:—

"If this is ruin, then undo me!"

Once the Christian "Lamp of Sacrifice," as Mr. Ruskin terms it, was fed by such sacred oil as that which ran down the beard of Aaron. In the radical churches of to-day, the altar, it seems, is supplied from the toilet-table of Anacreon. The radical Christians give their money to build churches—not in the fear of God, nor because a holy fervor of sacrifice is upon them, but precisely as the ladies in a proscenium box throw their bouquets to a favorite tenor, and "clap their hands before the Lord," to acknowledge such delightful titillation of their nervous sensibilities as can only be adequately illustrated from the erotic pages of the late "Tom Moore!"

How utterly must the foundations of all respect for things human and divine have been shaken in the nature of the "religious writer who can thus confound Salem with Sybaris; thus exult in a pastor gifted to convey the souls of his people luxuriously to Heaven on "flowery beds of ease!"

The "Memphis Riots" pass under review by this same journal; and the first heated reports which radical correspondents have made of a scandalous and lamentable riot—the history of which is now actually under official investigation—being calmly assumed to be entirely true, the affair is made the text of a vehement and virulent attack upon the white population of the South. That a politician should do this would be dishonorable enough; but here is a journal professing "so to speak as pleasing not men, but God," which makes haste to bear against its neighbors witness which it cannot possibly know to be true, and which may at any moment be proved to be false! To what diseases of the soul shall we send missionaries to minister, if not to such as these?

Again, in the same journal, we find a letter from a certain General Fisk, a radical officer, who, commenting, *from Nashville*, upon stories which have reached him from Memphis, lifts up his voice, and exclaims:—"'So persecuted they the prophets.' In the spirit of our Master let us continue to spread a Christian civilization over the entire land."

Let "*us*" continue; *us* upon whom the Divine Benignity has conferred a monopoly of the said "Christian civilization!" Is it possible for a worse spirit to enter into any people than the audacious self-righteousness and Pharisaic assumption conveyed in such language as this? Observe that the "whole land" thus spoken of is the entire region peopled by the American race—a region in every section of which Christianity has been established ever since it began to be a civilized State! What limits can be set to the inevitable decay of morals and of intellect which must set in upon the people of the North were this blinding, corrupting, corroding spiritual vanity to become their universal tyrant, as it already tyrannizes over the unhappy men in whom the radical electors of politicians like Thaddeus Stevens, and the readers of religious journals like the *Independent*, put their trust?

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, toll-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

5 21 fwdsm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BY A RESOLUTION

OF A SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE

RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS,

The late Commanding Officers of Regiments residing in the First Militia Division are requested to send to the subscriber the names and Post Office address of COLOR BEARER AND GUARDS, to carry their Regimental Flags in the procession on the FOURTH OF JULY next.

The Bearer and Guards to be those only who were actually detailed in orders to those duties, and who bore the colors in action.

HECTOR TYNDALE,
(Late Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.)
Address, No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
5 19 3t Philadelphia.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.
[4 25 1m

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t5 5

☞ THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. LALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

☞ FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

☞ OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElhenny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 31st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 22d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 3

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 8 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 5 11

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process remove Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthsp No. 510 RACE Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 3

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 19 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 2m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price.

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE JOHNSON MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Saturday evening the inauguration of a National Union Johnson Club drew to the Academy of Music a very large audience. The parquette and three circles were filled, and a number of ladies occupied seats in the lower part of the house. The stage was set apart for distinguished guests, including also a large number of of our most prominent citizens. As admission to the building was by means of tickets, an uncomfortable crowd was avoided. A great number who applied at the doors during the evening were refused entrance, owing to the absence of the necessary pasteboard.

Colonel Joseph R. Flanigan, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the proceedings of the meeting. He said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The hour named for the commencement of the proceedings having arrived, it becomes my duty, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union Johnson Club of this city, to announce to you that the chair will now be occupied by the President of the Club, and I have the pleasure to introduce to you as such Mr. Henry Simons.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Club will also occupy their official positions.

Mr. Simons, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—You have been invited to meet us here this evening for the purpose of celebrating the organization of the National Union Johnson Club of this city, which has been formed for the purpose of supporting the administration of President Johnson and his Cabinet, and the measures adopted by them to restore our country to peace and harmony. The first business which we shall present to you will be the reading of the resolutions or platform adopted by the club, as indicating the principles which will govern their action; after which I shall have the pleasure of introducing to you some of the most distinguished and eloquent statesmen of the country, who will address you.

Colonel Flanigan, in presenting the resolutions said:—I read to you, ladies and gentlemen, the resolutions or platform which have been adopted by the "National Union Johnson Club" of this city, as the basis of its action and as the illustration of the principles which will govern us. They contain, perhaps, nothing new. They are based entirely upon that instrument which we as Americans are in the habit of terming the great charter of our liberty. (Cheers.) They will be found plain, practical, and decisive, and, something like old wine, they will sparkle with those sentiments and principles upon which this Government was first founded, and to which we owe its successes thus far. (Cheers.)

Among others, the following letters were received by the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1866.—My Dear Sir:—The President directs me to inform you, and through you "The National Johnson Club," of Philadelphia, that the pressure of official duties renders it impossible for him to be present at its proposed meeting on the 19th instant. He further requests me to express his gratification at its organization, and his warm sympathy for its success. He adheres firmly to the principles heretofore announced to the people, and his determination to be controlled in his administration by the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. With high regard, I remain your obedient servant.

EDWARD COOPER,
Acting Private Secretary.

Hon J. R. FLANIGEN, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1866.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 15th instant, inviting me to be present at a mass meeting to be held by the "National Union Johnson Club" at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening next, is received. Believing that the measures adopted by the President for bringing back the recently rebellious States into the harmonious relations with the Federal Government, and with the other States of the Union, are constitutional, wise, humane, and practical, I have given to them a hearty and unwavering support. I approve, therefore, the object of the proposed meeting, but regret that the pressure of official duties will prevent me from attending it.

Please present my thanks to the Committee for their courtesy, and believe me to be

Very truly, your obedient servant,

H McCULLOCH.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Esq., Chairman, etc., etc., etc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1866.—Sir:—Please accept my thanks for the cordial invitation extended to me in your letter of the 15th instant (just received) to be present at the mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

Regretting my inability to comply with your request, on account of the pressure of imperative official duties, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee National Union Johnson Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was the first speaker of the evening. He referred to the fact that three years ago he stood in Philadelphia with Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee. Both came to this city at a time when the people were desponden and discouraged. They came to assist the Union men of this city to lay firm and deep the foundations of that association which did so much to carry us through the terrible struggle with the Rebellion. Then and there a resolution was adopted which then appealed to the hearts of the people, and to day the speaker responded to the sentiment of the resolve, which was the corner-stone on which we reared that association which was so instrumental in saving the country. That resolution was:—

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is founded on the Union of the States (cheers), which constitutes us one people (cheers), and is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the only support of our tranquillity at home and our peace abroad—of our safety, prosperity, and liberty. (Cheers.)

This resolution was adopted, and men of all parties were invited to co-operate in a righteous cause. "The Union of the States" was the central idea of the whole scheme then; it was "the Union of the States" which was threatened by the Rebellion; it was for the "Union of the States" that we called on our people to fight; it was for the "Union of the States" that we pledged our last man and our last dollar. (Cheers.) "The Union of the States under the Constitution," is the corner-stone of the American Government, and any man, let him come from the East or the West, the North or the South, who endeavors to destroy that Union, is a disunionist. (Cheers.)

After discussing the subject of the Union as giving us power and influence at home and abroad, Senator Doolittle noticed the assaults made upon President Johnson. The speaker had enjoyed the most intimate relations with Mr. Johnson, and he could emphatically assert that the President was a temperance man in all his habits. Another charge is, that Mr. Johnson is not true to the party that elected him. The speaker asserted that Mr. Johnson stands precisely upon the ground which was laid down by the party that elected him in 1864. He referred to the State organizations in Louisiana, Tennessee, and Alabama, where Mr. Lincoln developed his policy before Mr. Johnson was elected. These things were passed upon by the party and approved when they renominated Mr. Lincoln The truth is, that those who attack Mr. Johnson are the very ones who are false to the principles upon which the victory of 1864 was won. In regard to the question of negro suffrage, Mr. Johnson was in favor of leaving it where the Constitution left it, with the States. (Cheers.) As a citizen of Tennessee, Mr. Johnson, acting at home, would be in favor of granting to the more intelligent of the colored population the right of suffrage; but, as President of the United States, he did not conceive that he had the right to compel them to grant negro suffrage. Mr. Doolittle, at some length, referred to the necessity for overlooking the bitterness of the past and of endeavoring to engender kindly feelings between the two sections.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. He discussed the question of reconstruction from a legal stand-point. He referred to the formation of the Government with a jealous regard for the rights of the States. The Union was formed for the purpose of preserving the rights of the States. To the Central Government was delegated the power of making war and doing other acts of sovereignty. It was a Government of law and order, and any attempt to destroy the Union was in violation of the law. Secession and rebellion were lawless, and putting their down was simply enforcing the law. After the law has been vindicated by the overthrow of those who were attempting to violate this legal obligation, the law again steps in and says that these people, criminal though they may be, shall be heard—shall be brought into Court and tried. The law is supreme once more, and the old order of things is restored, with the States again in the Union. By what law can the Southern States be deprived of representation in Congress? The radicals would follow the example of the Southern people, and now attempt to violate the law.

He claimed that the conservative party was the one that strictly obeyed the law, and that it was composed of persons who violated no known ordinance. He entered into the question of the lately rebellious Southern States being again admitted to their old position before the great war, and the propriety of their being fully represented in the National Congress. The law held that no one could be legally convicted of a crime without being heard, and a State held exactly the same position. He was opposed at the present time to any amendments to the Constitution, however specious the arguments in favor of them might be. It had stood the test of years, and would do so still. The quarrel at present going on was entirely confined to and rose in the Republican party.

The President in the enunciation of his policy has the best, tried, and true men of the Republican party. Among his supporters were Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, E. M. Stanton, a gentleman whose patriotism is undoubted, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Crawford, Coulter, and all of the heroes to whom we are indebted for our victories. The party opposed to the President's policy are led by such men as Butler, Sigel, Schurz, and others. No man will question the loyalty and patriotism of those men who support the President, and who have done so much to attest their devotion to the country.

He held that it was a mistaken idea that the object of the Government was to punish the people of the South. They had been already sufficiently punished by the result of their appeal to arms, and it now became our duty to win them back to loyal practices by kindness. No party, however powerful, could destroy the Government.

Mr. Cowan referred to the charges against Mr. Johnson that he was throwing obstacles in the way of the trial of the leaders of the Rebellion, and contended that the President was powerless, without the aid of Chief Justice Chase and the judiciary, to bring any of the parties to trial.

Mr. Cowan was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his speech.

Hon. D. Norton, of Minnesota, was the last speaker. He contended that the radicals, by their course, were seeking to prove to the country that the war was a failure, and that we had not succeeded in restoring the Union. The President of the United States does not believe the war a failure, and hence his policy, which recognizes all the States as still within the Union.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

SERENADE.

At the close of the meeting the vast concourse, headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and played a number of airs. Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment gracefully, and introduced General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, who delivered a forcible speech, supporting the President's policy, and denouncing the members of Congress who were so bitterly opposing the magistrate of the nation in his endeavor to sustain the Government.

Mr. Smith was loudly and enthusiastically applauded throughout his remarks.

JOHNSON MEETINGS.

A meeting of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Nineteenth Ward favorable to the policy of Andrew Johnson was held at Frankford road and Norris street on last Thursday evening. Addresses were made by Major Myers and others, and a Johnson Club was formed. A meeting was also provided for to take place this evening.

In the Second Ward another meeting was held, and another Johnson Club formed.

A GOOD MOVE.—The following correspondence has taken place between Dr. McCrea, President of the Board of Health, and the Surgeon-General, in reference to the use of the Government Hospitals in this city:—

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 14 1866.—Hon. Secretary of War.—Sir:—As President of the Department, may I suggest that, in case of the probable visitation of cholera during the ensuing summer, the Government hospital buildings now in exis ence may be of essential service in conducting the treatment of the disease, should it prove at all formidable. In this view, I would respectfully ask whether they cannot be placed at our disposal for temporary occupation, if requisite, and whether some basis for the purchase or use of whatever beds, bedding, or other furniture not disposed of, could not be agreed upon. Very respectfully,

JAMES A. McCREA, M. D., President.

DR. J. A. McCREA, President of the Board of Health, Philadelphia—Sir:—I am directed by the Surgeon-General to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from yourself to the Hon. Secretary of War, and by him referred to this office with directions to answer the same; and to inform you that, by direction of the Secretary of War, the following hospital buildings in and near Philadelphia are for the present retained by the Quartermasters' Department:—

Name.	Location.
Satterlee Hospital Building.....	West Philadelphia.
South Street.....	Philadelphia.
Christian Street.....	Philadelphia.

Should any emergency arise requiring it, the equipment of these Hospitals can be furnished by the Medical Department of the army at cost prices.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. G. BILLINGS, Asst Surgeon U. S. Army.
By order of the Surgeon-General,

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company of Germantown have made arrangements to obtain a lighter engine than the one recently housed by them. She was found to be too heavy for use in that section of the city. The new one will weigh about 5000 pounds. This Company have disposed of their hand-engine, for the sum of $800, to a company in Indiana, Pa.

A new and beautiful carriage is being built in this city for the Junior Fire Company of Reading, Pa. A committee of the Independence Hose Company are so superintend the work.

A grand parade of the Fire Department of Trenton, N. J., takes place to-day. The Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of this city, left this morning to participate in the parade. The Hibernia have their engine in first-rate order, and she is now in active service.

The Committee from Pittsburg, who have been in our city for several days, for the purpose of looking into the workings of the Philadelphia Fire Department, left for home on Saturday night. They were handsomely entertained by our firemen.

The members of the Independence Hose Company turned out yesterday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late associate, George Owens.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday evening Mr. David H. Wilson, coal dealer, residing on Redwood street, above Third, was found in an insensible condition in a lane in the southern suburbs of the city, with such injuries upon his face and neck as showed that he had been murderously assaulted. It was at first supposed that his horse and wagon had been stolen, but the wagon was subsequently found in the stable, and his two horses were found not far from the place where he had been discovered. When restored to consciousness, he said he had been knocked from his horse, and kicked and beaten after he was down. He had been robbed of a watch and money, and left for dead by the robbers. Yesterday he was in a slightly improved condition, under the treatment of Dr. Benner. His neck was much lacerated, and his face about the mouth, also supposed to have been from kicks.

—Signor Brignoli has appeared, in London, as "Pollio," to the "Norma" of a new debutante named Maria Vinci.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575'25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 00
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2 000
25	do	do $1000 each	25 00
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st	10 000
2	do	do No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street, Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut stree s, Philadelphia.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware

E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURUH Street,
Wilmington Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-senator of Minnesota; Hon G. W. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C of Ind; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R. Chicago, Ill; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

of the popular young American tragedian,
MR EDWIN ADAMS.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
supported by
MRS. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER
AND
MR. LEWIS BAKER.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 21.
will be presented
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
Shakespeare's noble Tragedy of
HAMLET,
HAMLET,
HAMLET,
with appropriate scenery and a
POWERFUL CAST.
Hamlet.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Queen (for this occasion only).....
.....Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker
Laertes (for this occasion only).....Mr. Lewis Baker
Ghost.....Mr. George H. Clarke
Other characters by
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
Tuesday Evening—RICHARD III.
Wednesday Evening—ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26,
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 21,
Twenty fifth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the fourteenth time in Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
TUESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock
THE BEAUTIFUL COMEDIENNE.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING May 21.
Shakespeare's Comedy, first time in eight years, of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Rosalind.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
With the celebrated "Cuckoo Song"
Celia.....Miss E. Price
Audrey.....Mrs. C. Hen l
Jacques.....E. L. Tilton
Orlando.....McKee Rankin
Touchstone.....Owen Marlowe
William.....S. Hemple
To conclude with a favorite Afterpiece
Tuesday—LUCY RUSHTON as LADY TEAZLE.
Friday—BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
THE BLACK DOMINO and BOMBASTES FURIOSO

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....H. A. BARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE—THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Far greater curiosities than the Siamese Twins—their connection more perfect; their organization totally differing. Willie and Christina are 16 years of age; educated cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LARGE HALL.
The entire press pronounce them the "Wonder of the World." They appear Day and Evening. Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8. Admission, 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 6t

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMES & O. H. HESS.....Managers
Brief Season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, May 21
OF ENGLISH OPERA, PANTOMIME, BALLET, AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
by the celebrated
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
comprising all the
WONDERFUL YOUTHFUL ARTISTS
who have become throughout the country the recognized ideas of
ARTISTIC GRACE, BEAUTY, AND CULTURED TALENT,
combining in their performance the most captivating FRESHNESS, VIVACITY, ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, AND FINISH.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Music Store of CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER.
Southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning, May 19.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 25 cents admission. 5 16 6

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MISS AUGUSTA ST CLAIR,
the eloquent young Lecturer on Female Education, will deliver her very
POPULAR LECTURE
TO
YOUNG LADIES,
ENTITLED
MARRIAGE NO LOTTERY,
which in England as well as in this country, has been most highly praised for its sound philosophy and good advice to the young.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Continental Hotel News Office, and at Hall Office. 5 21 3.*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina, aged 16 years,
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Day Levees and Receptions, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined; their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert 50 cents. 5 18 3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Brister, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper Orange and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

JW. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses.

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Barrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 15 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 46, 7 26 and 10 16 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 05 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express 6 35 P. M., Express 8 21 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, Northeast Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Daily Express	at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9 40 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation	at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract

TICKET OFFICES
Are located at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to THOMAS H PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 6¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8 40 11 40 A. M. 1 40 3 40 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

The Return of the "Five-Twenties" from Europe.

THE tremulous portion of the financial community have conjured up a horrid phantom for their special terror. For several weeks it has been a common paragraph in the more melancholy of money columns, "What if the 5-20s invested in Europe should be returned to this country faster than the market could bear?" This alarming inquiry the interrogator answers for himself. The market would be overstocked, the supply would exceed the demand, and the price of the 5-20s would fall. Confusion, convulsion, and financial chaos were the predicted results.

There seems, however, not to be the least possible cause for any such anxiety. The *Financial Chronicle* tells us that "during the last two months ten millions of the loan have been imported from European markets." Has this introduction produced any injurious results? On the contrary, they were at once absorbed; and the demand continuing greater than the supply, the bonds have advanced one per cent. in the face of the importations.

We can see no cause for any of the excessive anxiety evinced by some. The reflux action only comes from Great Britain; and of the three hundred and fifty millions of our securities abroad, but fifty millions are held in England. If, therefore, any should desire to sell, it is more than probable that Europe will absorb her own bonds. They will merely change foreign hands. There is always on the continent a vast amount of idle capital waiting for a secure and permanent investment. This fact is attested by the demand in all countries for British consols, which bear but four per cent., while our bonds are giving six per cent., and are sure of ultimate redemption.

The eyes of the great mass of the people of England and Europe are being gradually opened to the undeniable fact that America is fully able to pay her debts. They have stood astounded at the sudden rise of a colossal indebtedness; they have doubted, because of the misrepresentations to which we have been subjected, our ability and willingness to meet all honorable demands. Their own intelligence was gradually correcting this impression, when the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE at once and forever settled the doubt. "*I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned, will not be attended by any embarrassments.*" This little sentence has done us more good than all our declarations. The frank acknowledgment of the Chancellor has doubled the faith of the British people in American securities.

They now see us as we are—a great nation, not only fully able, but bound and willing to pay every cent we have promised. If there remains any fear on the part of foreigners because of the variety of our loans, it will be removed by the adoption of the funding plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will shortly come before the Senate, and which is warmly favored alike by Congress, the people, and foreigners.

What it Cost.

THE official record shows that the total loss of our armies during the war was 280,420 men. Of these, 96,089 died on the field of battle or of their wounds, and 184,331 died of disease. This, of course, does not include the thousands who were dismissed from the army on account of disability and went home to die. It is the mere direct loss of our armies. Probably 300,000 men would be a small estimate of the real losses sustained.

The South lost even more than we did. It would be no exaggeration to say that *one million* of human lives, North and South, were destroyed, directly or indirectly, by the Rebellion.

When we remember that this Rebellion was without any just cause whatever, that it was precipitated upon the country by the reckless ambition of a few wretched leaders who hated our free institutions, and were intent upon founding an empire upon the corner-stone of human bondage, we may form some idea of the load of guilt which those leaders must carry to their graves, and of the shame and reproach which history will heap upon their memories. And in view of this tremendous sacrifice of human life, we may well ask the question, whether it is wise, by a temporizing and cowardly policy now, to plant the seeds of some future rebellion, and pave the way for the sacrifice of another million of human lives?

Opening of the Reconstruction Debate in the Senate.

THE great debate on the Reconstruction amendment to the Constitution opens to-day in the Senate. The subject is one of the most important ones ever brought before the American people. It involves the question whether the sacrifices of the last four years—the precious lives lost and the thousands of millions of dollars spent—shall be all in vain. It involves also the further question, whether the antagonisms of the past shall be perpetuated in the future; or whether by the complete triumph of Republican principles these antagonisms shall be forever destroyed, and the nation enjoy a lasting peace.

Upon this great topic we trust the Senate will act with a wisdom and boldness worthy of so momentous a theme. Let them remember that the eyes of a loyal people are upon them, and that they are acting not only for to-day but for all time to come.

An Evil to be Corrected.

A MORNING contemporary says that "there is good reason for the belief that the examination into the Merchants' Bank failure in Washington will show that the Government disbursing officers who made such large deposits in that bank were induced to do so by the payment of interest on their deposits."

It is understood that this reprehensible practice is in vogue in other places besides Washington; and this fact probably explains the *fluttering* manifested in certain official quarters at the proposed removal of Government funds, wherever practicable, to the Treasury Department.

The evil tendencies of this practice are too patent to need exposition. The Government should at once put a stop to it.

THE STEAMER "ARIZONA," from Aspinwall, arrived at New York to-day, with $1,291,000 in gold.

Southern Literature.

"The publication of the *Magnolia Weekly* was suspended by the fall of Richmond, and its entire office and effects were involved in the *calamity* which attended that *melancholy event*. During the year which has elapsed, the publisher has been engaged in preparing for its reissue in a style which will render it, according to the original design, the literary representative of the South. Prior to the war, every enterprise of its character had been rewarded with such neglect that the very idea of Southern effort in this field of labor had become identified with failure; and there are some now who affect to believe that the publications of a still hostile section will find, by reason of their cheapness, and the advantage of established notoriety, a welcome in our midst, against which all rivalry will be vain. However true the first, we regard the second assumption as unworthy of even the fears of our people, and which, were it true, would entitle us to the political and literary vassalage which a bitter fortune has, thus far, compelled us to endure. The splendid career of the *Magnolia Weekly*, during the war, assures us that the thousands of noble women and heroic men who sustained it then will sustain it now, and we shall send it forth upon its mission again with all of the confidence which inspired its inception and accompanied its success."

—From a begging prospectus we make the above extract, as an evidence not only of the literary taste of the Southern people, but also of the political spirit which is the dominant sentiment of the masses. What a pitiable confession of sectional degradation is evinced in the address! "Prior to the war, every enterprise of its character has been received with such neglect that the very idea of Southern effort in this field of labor had become identified with failure." Ignorant, and glorying in their ignorance, they refused all attempts to improve; too careless to originate a literature of their own, too bigoted to improve by that of the North, there was but one magazine to supply the wants of ten million people; and now when the new era has opened, they are about to seek to advance by creating a supply of reading for themselves But what a style does the reading prove to be? Rebellious in its tone, if we may judge from the fact that the fall of Richmond was a "calamity" and "melancholy event;" of the ultra sensational order, so sensational that the New York *Ledger* will be a standard work in comparison; prejudiced, bigoted, and illiterate, it would seem as though Minerva had adopted seven devils, and had given the South over to their control. We are pleased with any effort which tends to spread the love of letters. We wish the South had a literature, substantial and instructive, of her own; but we cannot but regret that she should reject the really good productions of the North, in order to aid the avarice of a sectional advertiser who deals in spurious and degrading taste.

The Defeat of the Spanish Fleet at Callao.

EVERY American heart will rejoice at the repulse of the Spanish fleet in the engagement at Callao, reported in our columns to-day. The war of Spain upon Peru and Chili is so unjust and inexcusable, and the bombardment of Valparaiso was so cowardly and wanton, that our people would have rejoiced to hear that every Spanish vessel had gone to the bottom. As it is, the Spaniards have been badly whipped. Their defeat will tend to move the Peruvians to more strenuous exertions against the invader. We regret to learn that the Peruvian Secretary of War was among the few killed at Callao. Further news from South America will be looked for with interest.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON L. KEITH.—It is a matter of pain for us to announce the sudden decease of WASHINGTON L. KEITH, late United States Assessor of the First District. He died yesterday afternoon of hemorrhage. His death was almost instantaneous. Mr. KEITH was one of the most genial of companions, and all his friends regret his loss. He had been in ill health for several months, but his family hoped that he had passed the crisis. Mr. KEITH was remarkable for the efficiency and probity of his official life. He had at various periods held many important offices, and in all he had proved himself honorable and honest. His funeral occurs on Thursday next.

THE FORT GOODWIN MASSACRE is officially denied by a despatch from General HALLECK in California.

THE FENIANS.

Letter from James Stephens—His Definition of the Term "Fenian."

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 20, 1866.—Mr. John Hasson—My Dear Sir:—I am instructed by Mr. Stephens to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Cincinnati, 18th instant, inquiring as to the origin of the term Fenian.

Mr. Stephens desires me to express his astonishment that you should fail to be satisfied on that subject by intelligent Irishmen of Cincinnati. He is aware that many erroneous statements have gone to the public in relation to the origin of the term Fenian, and approves your laudable desire to be informed thereon.

Every student of Irish history will recollect that a chieftain existed in Ireland, just anterior to the Christian era, named Fion McCuol. This personage was the commandant of the Feonian Erin, or Irish militia, at a period when Ireland was a nation, and her people protected themselves against the encroachments of all invaders.

As the present organization is instituted for the same purpose, after the foreign robber shall have been expelled, the name of Fenian was adopted for the branch of the Brotherhood in the United States.

Trusting, sir, this explanation may be satisfactory,

I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. HALPIN.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No 1—Judge Hare.—William Metzmey and Anna, his wife, vs Rebecca Brook. An act on of replevin to recover certain household furniture. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—George H. Brinkworth *vs.* Jacob Hackert. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for materials furnished and work and labor done in the erection of a house for defendant on Frankford road, above Huntingdon. After the plaintiff's case had been partly heard, without fully proving the contract, a juror was withdrawn, and the case continued.

Oliver M. Devoe, administrator of George H. Devoe, deceased, vs Francis G. Dallas, a lunatic, who has for his committee Alfred Elwin. An action on a promissory note. The defense set up was that at the time of making the note Dallas was a lunatic. On trial.

THE CASE OF EDWARD KETCHUM.—It is understood that this young financier will not be suffered to learn thoroughly the very useful trade of a cobbler in State Prison, but will be pardoned in a short time. People do say that $60,000 have been raised to accomplish the desired object. In the case of Zeno Burnham money may have been necessary to pay the fees for drawing the necessary affidavits, but it is not pretended, as we understand, that young Ketchum is otherwise than in robust health, and consequently there is a natural wonder at the necessity of raising so much money.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—The Algerian journals are filled with details of a disastrous invasion of locusts. Thick clouds of them have alighted on the country near Delhy, and they are also numerous at Marengo. The cultivated slopes of Mustapha have suffered severely, the corn crops being nearly all devoured. At Birmandreis and Birkadem the green of the potato and bean crop has been completely destroyed. Great numbers have appeared at Algiers and the neighborhood, and Churchell has been assailed by innumerable flights which have committed dreadful ravages at Oued-el-Aleug. A letter from Oran announces their arrival in that district, where Terrira has suffered the most. The military authorities have placed the soldiers at the disposal of the colonists.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

At all books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERsary of the American Sunday School Union will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD Street, on Thursday Evening, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, will preside and Lieutenant-General GRANT has been invited, and we are encouraged to hope, will be present.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. JOHN McCULLAGH, and others.

The singing will be by a choir of six hundred children from our various Sunday Schools

Tickets of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 Chesnut street. 5 19 5t

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fourth Sermon of the Series preached in the City of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., of New York, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE Square and WALNUT Street, on Tuesday Evening next, the 22d instant, at a quarter before eight o'clock Subject—"THE HUMAN IN THE BIBLE." 5 19 stu2t*

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

AND WILL OPEN

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), May 22,

FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A

REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. 1t

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

BUILDING LUMBER,

FOR SALE LOW, BY

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

[5 21 1mrp

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Vandever, Master, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next the 24th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

5 21 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL May 26, for the DIGGING and GRADING, also for the MASON-WORK, required in the erection of the Academy for the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rittenhouse square. For plans apply to E. F. DURANG, Architect, No. 31 N. SIXTH Street, who reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids. 5 21 2t*

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"

NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES,

SILK MIXED COATINGS,
FANCY COATINGS,
NEW STYLE CASSIMERES,

With a full line of Goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
From the late Auction sales.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

PEARL COLOR

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.

PEARL COLOR MOHAIRS.
PEARL COLOR EMPRESS CLOTHS.
AT LOW PRICES, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

6-4 ALL WOOL

Black Mousseline Delaine,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A Full Line, comprising all widths and grades,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

6-4 BLACK TAMERTINES

FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

PLAID LENOS,

STRIPED LENOS,
OF DESIRABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE

CHECK SILKS,
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS,
FROM AUCTION, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

5 21 3t Above Willow.

6-4 ALL-WOOL

Colored Mousseline Delaines.

AT LOW PRICES, FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street

5 21 3t Above Willow

MONTE CRISTO

Gold and Silver Mining Co.

OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000

Shares, $20.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Working Capital, - $300,000

7500 Shares Only For Sale

BEING PREFERRED STOCK,

Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.

PRESIDENT,
F. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.

OFFICE,

No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13 4p

IHNE & SON'S FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK PIANOS—Pure and powerful in tone, and finely finished. For sale at reduced prices by C. F. RUPPELO,

5 19 3t* No. 929 CHESNUT Street, 2d floor.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Drawings, Water-Colors, Bronzes, Terra Cotta, Etc.,

The contributions of the artists of the FRENCH ETCHING CLUB,

On TUESDAY EVENING,

May 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch's Art Gallery, No. 1110 CHESNUT street, will be sold, the Pictures and Works of Art sent by the artists themselves, under the management of Mr. A. Cadart Director of the French Etching Club.

The collection comprises the works of the following celebrated masters, viz.:—

G. Dore.	Corot.	Pecrus.
Troyon.	Isabey.	Chaplin
Lambinet.	J. Noel.	Chifart
Baron.	Diaz.	Van Marke.
Fauvelet.	G. Jacque.	V. Dupre.
Gudin	J. Hersaw.	Hoguet
Barvin.	Fiere.	Seignemgens.
Moormans.	Poybet.	Ecosura.
Lambron.	Bibot.	Brissot.
Verboeckoven.	Vollon.	Etc. Etc.
Lesalle.	Daubigny.	

The collection is now open for exhibition, free, and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

5 19 3t Auctioneers.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Best against Moths. Cheap! Fragrant! Reliable! Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. Offer Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE CLOTHING TO SUIT ALL TASTES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. DEFY COMPETITION FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,

No 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2mdp

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

FOR CORRESPONDENCE,

OR FOR

GENERAL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES,

There are no Pens equal to the

CARBONIZED PENS,

MADE BY

C. BARNARD,

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

No. 288 WEST FORTY-THIRD Street,

5 19 2t New York.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.

H. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Card Engravers,

5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

BY THE

Colton Dental Association,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical Journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a former Minister of State.*"

"A good handling it, a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."

"None but the most agreeable sensations."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."

"Harmless reliable and without pain."

"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."

"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."

"Delighted with the operation."

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"Of his teeth by chloroform." (from a dentist).

"I thank the Lord for the discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."

"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."

"I am well paid for coming 300 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Esq.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fassett,	Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Francis Blackburne,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. A. Pain,	Mrs H. B. Weaver,
Rev Alex. J. Hamilton	Miss Callie B Lewis,
George H Stuart	Mrs F E Belding
William Warnock,	Mrs. James J. Allen,
D Newton Fell	Mrs. Clara G Ralston,
Rev George Brinkhurst,	Mrs. E. S. Davis
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs E. L. Rutter,
Frank F. Zeigler,	Miss Anna Moore,
E. J. Howlett,	Miss Carrie Cox,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
S. A. Turpin,	Mrs. Seth B. Slocum,
John Berry,	Mrs J. M Bradford.
W. M. Yenkel,	Miss Fannie Knowles,
Charles C. Gumpert,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Wm. Johnson Dr Gurney	Mrs. T. M Moore,
M. H Sisty,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Samuel D Ewing,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Charles Perschel, M. D.,	Mrs Anna Taylor
H. F. Woodward,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S Roberts,
James Black, Esq.,	Miss Rebecca W. Aitemus,
Charles H. Reeves,	Miss M. C. Wallace,
H. C. Patterson,	Mrs. George T. Keyser,
J. T. Elliott,	Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Isaac Stead,	Mrs. H. G. Bruns,
W. F. Waters,	Agnes Miller (5 years old),
John S. Parker,	Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.	Mrs. Dr. Ashcraft, Del.,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Mrs. Anastatia Hewitt,
William C. Bancroft,	Mrs. John G. Butler,
M. G. Mitchell,	Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs M. C Crossman,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Miss Mary Devlin,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. J. C Bagert,
H. Butterworth,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Nav.,
J. E. Bailey,	Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Thomas S. Harrison	Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Mrs. L Harry Richards,
A. Gunther,	Mrs L. A. Burnley,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
J. H. Shoemaker,	Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Alexander G. Cattell, NEW YORK.	Mrs A. J. Hamilton,
C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollick, M. D.	Miss Carrie Bodine.
C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Robie U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P Allison.
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt	Mrs George H. Norton.
Rev. D R. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Metkle.
John J. Mitchell M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic.*

From the New York Evangelist:—

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies which are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance has assured us that Dr. COLTON has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of Dentistry."—Letter from Surgeon Carnochan, New York.

A clergyman of this city visited the Colton Dental Association a few days since, and after having a large, troublesome tooth drawn, made this certificate on the register of the Association:—"No pain! All over in three minutes! A man can leave the dentist's hands in a good humor." The operation was performed by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

A THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted, but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—"Your teeth are out." "*It can't possibly!*" She placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added—*The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

OFFICE:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 10 thm3trp

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE

PRICE—$2·00 for the First Tooth, and $1·00 for each Subsequent Tooth.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE COURTS.—The criminal business for the county of Camden during the present term of the Courts is very large. It was commenced on Monday last, and a number of petty cases were disposed of, as follows:—George W. Johns was found guilty of larceny; Alexander Robeno of grand larceny; Patrick McBrien, grand larceny; John J. Park and Jos. Johnson, of breaking into and entering the house of a Mr. Magee; Alexander Barnett and Richard Graham, of assault and battery; John and Benjamin Sands, of assault and battery; Charles Moore, petty larceny; Edward Johnson, grand larceny; Benjamin Stewart, grand larceny; Robert Mentzer, assault; James Gross, not guilty of atrocious assault and battery; William H. Pool, petty larceny; Louisa Penniston, petty larceny; Anna Russell, petty larceny; James Conelly, breaking into and entering by day, with intent to steal.

The above cases were soon disposed of. The Court then commenced one of some importance, involving the charge of incendiarism. A large mass of testimony was adduced, involving about thirty-six witnesses, and the case occupied the attention of the Court until Friday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The charge against the defendant was for setting fire to Hatch's barn on the 15th of May last. The case will, probably, be tried over again.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights since, as a Mr. Ellis, sailor, who resides at Vineland, was on his way home from Malaga, he was assaulted by a party of highwaymen, who knocked him down and robbed him of money and valuables amounting to about two thousand dollars. They left him by the roadside for dead, and then succeeded in making their escape. This is one of the most brutal highway robberies that has occurred in Cumberland county for a number of years.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.—James R. Cole and Harrison Cox, who some time since were arrested on the charge of having attempted to rob the Millville Bank, were tried in the Cumberland county courts last week, but the jury failing to agree, they were held to answer again, at the October term, the same charge.

IMPROVING A COURT HOUSE.—From twenty to thirty thousand dollars is to be devoted to the altering and improving of the Court House at Woodbury. A proposition is also made to remove the public buildings to another locality, and erect new ones, instead of expending such a sum on those at Woodbury. It is said the subject will be submitted to the people at the next election.

CANAL DIRECTORS.—The following named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company at the recent meeting of the Stockholders:—Robert F. Stockton, James Parker, Moses Taylor, John I. Phelps, John M. Read, John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, Albert W. Markley, William W. Shippen.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The total expenses of the Camden County Almshouse during the past year were $9111 12, leaving a balance of $19 09 in the treasury. The number of paupers, on an average, was 106; cost of each pauper per month, $1 47.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Mr. Ebenezer Westcott, in Back Neck, near Tuckahoe, was struck by lightning a few days ago, and completely consumed. A barn on the same site, about a year ago, was also burned by being struck by lightning.

TAKEN TO TRENTON.—Four prisoners from Cumberland county passed through Camden, on their way to the State Prison, a day or two since, having been found guilty of various offenses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE STATE FLAG PRESENTATION.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the presentation of the State Flags was held May 16, 1866, Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, President, in the Chair. On motion of Genera M. R. McClennan, Colonel William A. Gray was appointed Secretary. The following committees were appointed:—

On Parade and Route and Selection of Officer to Command — General William Hoffman, Colonel Peter Lyle, Colonel E. R. Biles.

On Music, Vocal and Instrumental —General H. Tyndale, General G. Pennypacker, Colonel William A. Gray.

On Quarters for Soldiers and Orphans.—General C. H. T. Collis, General C. L. Leiper, General M. R. McClennan.

On Orator.—General Harry White, General A. L. Pearson, General W. W. H. Davis.

On Printing.—Colonel Chapman Biddle, General Joshua T. Owen, General M. R. McClennan.

On Subsistence —General Tyndale, General Collis, General Leiper.

On Staging and Decorations in the Square —General W. W. H. Davis, Colonel William A. Gray, Colonel Peter Lyle.

On Fireworks.—Colonel William A. Gray, General C. L. Leiper, General Hoffman.

On Flags, Place of Deposit, Etc —Colonel Peter Lyle, Colonel E. R. Biles, Colonel William A. Gray.

On Invitations.—General Joshua T. Owen, General W. W. H. Davis, Colonel Chapman Biddle.

The Committee adjourned to meet on next Wednesday, May 23 at 11 o'clock.

FINE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—Yesterday being the festival of Whitsuntide, the Cathedral, at Logan Square, was crowded to excess by persons desirous to observe the solemnities of the occasion. The ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Wood in person, assisted by Rev. Father McConomy and a number of priests. An effective choir was in attendance, who were accompanied by a full orchestra, under the leadership of Michael H. Cross, the organist of the Cathedral. The opening piece was Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," beautifully rendered. This was followed by intoning, with choral and orchestral responses; Beethoven's Grand Mass in C and the whole closing with Haydn's "Te Deum." The ceremonies were of a highly interesting character, and the sermon delivered was entirely appropriate to the occasion. The season of Pentecost is observed with great care by the Jewish, Catholic, and Episcopal denominations.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A woman named Jenny Tyson about thirty years of age, who resides in Trout street, above Shippen, proceeded to Shippen street wharf, yesterday afternoon and jumped overboard, with the intention of committing suicide. She was fished out by the police.

Another woman, named Mary Roberts, was observed by the police on her way to the river, going down Shippen street. Her intention was suspected, and on being questioned, she stated that the Lord had told her she must be baptized, and was going to the river for that purpose. Mary, who is somewhat demented, was taken proper care of.

JUVENILES ON A RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock Dr. Kamerly, member of Select Council from the Second Ward, having occasion to visit a patient in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Shippen streets, hitched his horse to a post as is his custom. Two boys, aged about fourteen years, took possession of the Doctor's vehicle, and started for a Sunday ride. Officer Isaac Virden being on hand, gave chase and, after a hard run, captured the runaways at Broad and South streets, who were committed by Alderman Pottinger.

INSULTING FEMALES IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named Charles Parker was arrested and held to bail on the serious charge of insulting females in Fairmount Park. It is very seldom that any offense of this character is committed at the Park, and all such cases should be visited with severe punishment. Ladies have, for a long time, visited the park unaccompanied by gentlemen with perfect impunity, and should be permitted to do so in future.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE LIEUTENANT.—About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night, Lieutenant Siegar, of the Park Police, was proceeding homewards, when an attack was made on him at Thirteenth and Vine by some party unknown. The Lieutenant was struck in the head and eyes; resistance was made and a scuffle ensued, when the Lieutenant fired a pistol at his assailant, which did not take effect, and the assaulting party succeeded in getting off.

A MARKET THIEF ARRESTED.—William Fiss, a youth aged 14 years, has been for some time past engaged in stealing from the different market houses. The police have been on his track, and on Saturday evening succeeded in arresting him at a place of amusement. Fiss, who states that he belongs to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was held by Alderman Massey in the sum of $600 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—At a very early hour yesterday morning a man named Richard Hackett, fifty-three years of age, who resided back of No. 615 N. Front street, fell from the back third-story window, injuring himself so severely that he died in thirty minutes. The deceased has been sick for some time with consumption.

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.—On Saturday night a man named John Curtin stole a horse and wagon from the corner of Eleventh and Shippen streets, the property of Dr. Kamerly, member of Select Council from the Second Ward, who was paying a visit in that locality. Curtin was arrested, and the horse and vehicle recovered. Alderman Tittermary committed the thief to prison.

DARING ESCAPE FROM MOYAMENSING PRISON THIS MORNING.—At a very early hour this morning, or late last night, two inmates of the Untried Departments of Moyamensing Prison succeeded in making good their escape from that institution. Their names are Samuel Murray and Ram ay.

They have been in prison for some time, awaiting their trial on the charge of counterfeiting. Murray is an old offender, and has been frequently committed on the charge of counterfeiting. Their trial was to have taken place to-day, and they escaped just in the nick of time.

The *modus operandi* of their escape was as follows:—By means of a pick-axe, or some such instrument, they succeeded in cutting a hole through an archway over their cell, which cell is on the third floor next to the roof. After which a passage-way was cut through to the roof, and they succeeded in getting on it, taking with them a rope they had by some means kept secreted in their cell. One end of the rope was then made fast and the other thrown over the wall, when they both succeeded in lowering themselves down the side of the wall into Passyunk road. The whole affair was quietly and adroitly managed, and their escape was not discovered until this morning.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—The Bank of the Republic open their new Banking House, in Chestnut street, above Eighth, to public inspection, this afternoon. It is one of the finest in the city for the purposes of business. We described it fully a few days ago, and we advise our business men to be on hand to-day. The completed building is an ornament to the city, and conveniently located for business purposes.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—A man named Jesse Milman committed an assault and battery on Charles Stille, at Chesnut Hill, on Friday afternoon. It appears that Stille and Milman are distantly related, and some ill-feeling was engendered between them. Milman went to Stille's store, and got into a quarrel with him, when the former seized a hatchet and made a ferocious attack on the latter. Milman was arrested, and held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Rex.

ROBBING A SICK ROOM-MATE.—Charles Benner resides in Oak street, near Twenty-fourth, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and roomed with a man who has been sick for some time. Taking advantage of the condition of his room-mate, Benner stole $35 from under his pillow, and then left and hid the money under a haystack. The theft was discovered, Benner arrested, and Alderman Allen held him to bail to answer.

EXTENSIVE HAUL OF VAGRANTS.—During yesterday and Saturday the police picked up eighteen vagrants in the neighborhoods of Small, Bedford, and Seventh and Shippen streets. They were all committed to prison, and four prison vans were brought into requisition to convey them to their destination.

ROBBERY.—The office of Thomas Mehan, who keeps a florist's establishment on Germantown avenue, near Carpenter's place, was entered on Saturday evening, and the sum of fifty dollars was abstracted from the fire-proof safe. The thief escaped with the stolen property.

FAST DRIVING AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Five men were arrested at Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon, charged with fast driving. They were all fined for the offense. Another man was arrested and fined for pucking flowers at the Park.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June, 1866, contains "Personal Recollections of the War"—(First paper); "The Reese River Country;" "Chattanooga;" "Are there other Inhabited Worlds?" "The Spectre;" "Easter Lilies;" "Gladstone as Leader of the Commons;" "The Live American;" "Henry Barth, the African Traveller," with a portrait; "Armadale." By Wilkie Collins; "The Fall of Richmond;" "Miss Letitia;" "American Studies in Rome and Florence;" "A Psychological Experiment;" "A Dixieu Geography;" "The On sideWorld;" "Working the Beads;" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" "Editor's Drawer." For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., T. B. Peterson & Brother.

GRAND LOTTERY IN THE OIL REGIONS.—It is announced that a lottery, upon the most magnificent scale, is soon to be held at Oil City. The three principal prizes are described as follows:—

1. A *wife* for some lucky bachelor. She is young, beautiful, accomplished, good-tempered, discreet, and, to cap the climax of perfection, has $50,000.

2. One of the best oil wells in the region, producing six thousand barrels of oil, and a cart-load of money, every day.

3. A superb, exquisitely fashionable, ever astinely durable suit of clothing, brought expressly for this occasion, from Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	....	$4 00
" " *Vests*	"	... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants*	"	.... 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*	"	.... 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	.....	14 00
" *Black Suits*	.....	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

"SANTA ANNA is at Elizabethport, N. J, with his Suite." It may be as well to inform the curious in such matters that the suit referred to is smaller in all respects to those offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co, the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

Spring Suits of first-class workmanship.
Spring Suits of first-class materials.
Spring Suits at greatly reduced prices.
Spring Suits at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.

Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

"AQUA DE MAGNOLIA."—This delightful wash for face and person is superior to any cologne to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, or purify clothing. It is manufactured from the rich Southern magnolia, and is a universal favorite with actresses, opera singers, and all who wish to preserve and improve their personal charms. Sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles. No lady's toilet is complete without it. To those leaving the city for the season it is invaluable.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEEDLES C. C. C.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

LOOSE COVERS, or Furniture Slips, Carriage or Furniture Slips, made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NOW IS THE TIME—Decorate your parlors with superior oil paintings, by one of our best artists. For sale, low prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

FURNITURE Upholstered, Freed from Moths, Varnished and Polished, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, $1, at Patten's, No, 1408 Chesnut street.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

LACE CURTAINS from auction. Great bargains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

STORE SHADES.—The cheapest Shades for store windows at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ROSS—CUNNINGHAM.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Neal, JASPER H. ROSS, Esq. of Northampton, Mass., to Mrs. ANNIE CUNNINGHAM, of this city.

WHITE—HALL.—On the 9th of October, 1865, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. JAMES S. WHITE to Miss HENRIETTA W. HALL, all of this city.

DIED.

GERHARDT.—On the 20th instant, HATTIE ANN, daughter of George L. and Sarah C. Gerhardt, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 716 Dauphin street, above Franklin, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HACKET.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. ANN HACKET, wife of John Hacket, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Cohocksink Tent, No. 9, D. of F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 427 Norris and Apple streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KEITH.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, WASHINGTON KEITH, in the 66th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1414 Spruce street.

SHEER.—On the 20th instant, JOHN SHEER, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Templar Lodge, No. 258 I. O. of O. F., also the Southwark Mechanics' B. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1238 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE ARTICLE for Sharpening, try Lee's Bay State Steels for Family or Butchers' use. These are cut by a peculiar process, which gives a keen and regular edge to them. They have established a superior reputation. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT SMOOTHING IRONS, BY WHICH the use of a cloth holder is dispensed with, as the handle does not get heated; also, Box Irons with two heaters. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE IS A steam-tight tub in which the water is thus kept scalding hot, and as the dashers do not come in contact there is less wear than by hand rubbing. The practical experience of our own family in its use is entirely satisfactory. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS,
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. LJORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled or by the barrel 2 14s

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21s

SALE OF FINE FRENCH ARTISTIC BRONZE GROUPS FIGURES AND VASES, ALABASTER URNS AND ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning
23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve a collection of very costly French bronze figures, groups and vases; also alabaster urns and ornaments, French bisquet figures, etc. All just received from the leading manufacturers of Paris.

The collection will be ready for examination on TUESDAY, 22d inst. 5 21 2t

SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF 200 FINE FRAMED PROOF ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY—Consisting of fine proofs, carefully selected from the great modern artists among whom are—

Martin,	Herring,	Johnstone,
Barker,	Frith	Ansdale,
Le Jeune,	F. Taylor,	Sant
Turner,	Thompson,	and others.
Frank Stone,	Handseer,	

To take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
23d and 24th inst., at quarter before 8 o'clock. The above are all finely framed in gold, walnut, and rosewood frames, and comprise one of the best collections ever offered in this city. 5 21 4t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday and Saturday Evenings next,
25th and 26th inst., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at quarter before 8 o'clock, a fine collection of oil paintings, comprising familiar and pleasing landscapes mountain and river scenery, marines, etc., from celebrated native artists. 5 21 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
May 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 170 high-class imported paintings by the best English, French, Flemish, and Belgian masters.
Particulars hereafter. 5 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 300 LOTS CLOAKS.
We will sell—
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, 300 lots latest and most desirable styles of Coats, Cloaks, Circulars, Basques, Basquenas, and Walking Jackets, of silk and cloth; the entire stock manufactured for this spring's first-class sales, and all made and trimmed in the richest manner. It

LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF 800 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, etc., BY CATALOGUE,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING
May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock comprising a most attractive assortment of seasonable and desirable goods for present sales. 5 15 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning
At 8½ o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail stores, and for persons furnishing hotels and boarding-houses for the summer 5 17 4t

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

BOARDING.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the Summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 6t

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,

IT IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and After Saturday, May 19,

THE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,

(SEVENTH AND NINTH STREETS),

WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS on the Fairmount and Navy Yard branch of their road.

Going down will leave the Depot:—First trip at 11·48 second trip at 12·8, and continue to run at intervals of 3 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes, and Seventh and Chesnut street 27 minutes after the time of starting.

Coming up leave the Navy Yard:—First trip at 12·40 second trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chesnut streets 2 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden streets 32 minutes after time of starting.

FARE 10 CENTS.

5 19 5t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6rpJ S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 19 6t

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges, to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf smoking $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Smiles Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents.
Common Western Navy,	do	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get

Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars	
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.	
Dean's Peco Five Cent Yara Cigars.	
Dean's Peco Five Cent Havana Cigars.	
Anniquets; Five Cent Seed and Havana.	
Panatellas, do do.	do.
De Cabanos, do.	do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.	
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.	

Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious, but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers. Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4lmwlm

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 40, $1·50, $1 75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wlm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

TERRIFIC STORM AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Etc.. Etc.. Etc.. Etc.. Etc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—The damage by the storm yesterday afternoon was very great. The loss is estimated at tens of thousands of dollars. Buildings were unroofed, windows destroyed, young trees and plants cut down by the hail, and gardens wholly ruined. The nurseries and green-houses suffered much damage.

The storm covered an area of four miles; but the hail was limited to about two miles. Hailstones of more than an inch in diameter covered the ground, cut limbs from the trees, and killed thousands of birds, who had taken refuge in the foliage. Several children were injured by the hail, and a number of animals were killed.

The lightning struck a stone chapel in Mount Hope Cemetery, where many people had taken refuge, but none were seriously injured. The building was somewhat damaged. St. Mary's Hospital was partly unroofed.

The glass manufacturing establishment of the Rochester Chemical Works was partly demolished, involving a large loss of glass. The storekeepers opened their stores on Sunday evening, in order to enable citizens to get materials to make their houses tenable for the night.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Rebel Officers Pardoned.

Commander Leon Smith, who was in command of the Rebel naval defenses of Texas, was pardoned to-day by the President; also Henry A. Bragg, of Missouri, who was an officer in the Confederate army.

Clerks Discharged.

Fifty clerks were discharged from the Treasury Department on Saturday, for a permanent reduction of the force. Others will be discharged this week.

The Dead at Cedar Mountain.

Quartermaster Camp started with a party this morning to examine the condition of the Union dead at Cedar Mountain and elsewhere.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill to create the grade of Generals in the army.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) called up a bill for the survey of the Upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, which was read and postponed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of providing for a new form and effective mode of election of United States Senators by the Legislatures of the respective States, which was adopted.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) introduced, under the call of the States, bills to protect the rights of action of loyal citizens, to define and punish certain crimes, and to amend the act to establish the judicial Courts of the United States, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dumont (Ind.) introduced a bill to amend the National Currency act of June 3, 1864. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Trowbridge (Mich.) introduced a bill to amend the act granting the right of way over the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McKuer (Cal.) introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay an additional salary to the letter-carriers of San Francisco. Read twice, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a bill relating to Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army, providing for additional compensation to all Post Surgeons engaged under contract by the Government. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock (Nebraska) introduced a bill to constitute Omaha and Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, ports of delivery. Read twice, and referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bradford (Colorado) introduced a bill in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The call of the States for bills being concluded, the States were called for resolutions.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to communicate to the House the reports recently made concerning the action of the Bureau by Generals Steadman and Fullerton, and by Generals Whittlesey and Sewell, and such other reports as may be in possession of the Bureau.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) desired to amend, by directing such reports to be printed and bound with the testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.) explained that that was impossible now, as the testimony was already printed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as to the expediency of excepting the currency of the State banks outstanding on the 1st of July next from the tax of ten per cent. now provided by law, until the 1st of July, 1867, or some day previous thereto.

The call of states for resolutions, which commenced on the 5th of February last, progressing a little on each Monday, having been concluded, the next business in order was the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. McClurg (Mo.) on the 5th of February, and which was then laid over for one day, under the rule declaring that the continued contumacy in the seceding States rendered it necessary to exercise Congressional legislation in order to give the loyal citizens of those States protection in their national and personal rights enumerated in the Constitution, and, in addition thereto, makes it necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to maintain the authority of the Government; that the Government is already overburdened by a war debt incurred to defend the nationality against an infamous Rebellion, and that it is neither just nor to the to inflict this vast additional expense on the peaceful industry of the nation; therefore resolving that it be referred to a joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions on the seceding States to defray the extraordinary expenses that would otherwise be imposed on the General Government, and that the said Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

The previous question being moved and seconded, Mr. Niblack (Ind.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived.

The resolution was agreed to. Yeas 73, nays 35.

The next business in order was the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Henderson on the 15th of February, and which were then laid over under the rule, declaring that this House will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading Rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the National Government, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of loyal people, and warn the refractory for all time to come.

Mr. Niblack suggested that the resolutions were too indefinite, and that the House should inform the President about how many Rebels he should have executed.

The previous question being called, the resolutions were agreed to without a division.

The next business in order was the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Ferrees (Ind.) on the 26th of February, and which was then laid over under the rule, declaring that it is the opinion of this House that Congress has no Constitutional right to fix the qualifications of electors in the several States.

After a debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A despatch from Erie, Pa., says that eighty-seven cases of arms belonging to the New York Fenian Senate have been seized in that city. They were consigned to J. F. Cronin, Head Centre of that county.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks are dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central Loans, 1·2; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 94; Pennsylvania Coal 41; Reading 107½; Hudson River, 113½; Missouri 6s, 75½; Erie, 73½; Cleveland and To

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Punch describes the difficulty between Austria and Prussia in these stanzas:—

Prussia was a robber,
Austria was a thief;
Prussia and Austria
Stole a Danish fief.

Prussia said to Austria,
"Leave the swag alone."
Austria said to Prussia,
"When you drop your bone."

Prussia said to Austria,
"You don't mean to go?"
Austria said to Prussia,
"Out of Holstein? No."

Prussia said to Austria,
"Wherefore do you arm?"
Austria said to Prussia,
"Of *you* in alarm."

Prussia said to Austria,
"I don't mean to fight."
Austria said to Prussia,
"*My* intention, quite."

Prussia said to Austria,
"Drop your warlike game."
Austria said to Prussia,
"When you do the same."

Prussia said to Austria,
"What's the end to be?"
Austria said to Prussia,
"Hit me, and you'll see."

Prussia said to Austria,
"Come, this brag won't do."
Austria said to Prussia,
"Sir, the same to you."

Prussia said to Austria,
"I'll the Diet try."
Austria said to Prussia,
"Thank you, so will I."

THE DEMI-MONDE.

Latest Fashionable Gossip and Events—For Ladies Only.

—The favorite new materials for spring and summer costumes in Paris are striped poplins, in violet, green, blue and buff. The new silks are either plain grace, or have chine and jasper stripes on white ground. Grey of a leaden tint is very fashionable. French llamas will be worn for intermediate use. Basques are fastened to the belt, and put on or taken off at pleasure. They are made plain, with small false pockets, so as to give the appearance of a tight fitting 'casque' when used for walking dress. Shoes with high heels will be worn preferably to boots. Stockings are ornamented with red, white, silver and gold.

—In the new styles of chemises, instead of being trimmed with embroidered insertion, the chemise itself is embroidered. The embroidery is never more than four inches deep, and in front it describes a *plastron*. Either Valenciennes or Malines edging is added round the top. The initials or else the crest of the wearer is embroidered in the centre of the top.

—The novelty in petticoats is a single deep flounce, which assists to hold up the skirt, and prevents it from clinging. This deep flounce is trimmed with several rows of narrow ruches, which are well starched. Two petticoats made in this way are considered equal to one crinoline.

—Taglioni, the great ballet dancer, is yet living, and is 88 years old.

—An irate mother recently whipped a tyrannical schoolmaster in Iowa.

—Fashionable parties are now called "daughtercultural shows."

—Women who have become bald by frequent burning of the hair for crimping are introducing the fashion of wearing top-knots in Paris. The Empress smiles upon it.

—The Empress of the French has commenced a series of *soirees dansants* in her private apartments at the Palace of the Tuileries. The opening soiree of the series was lately given to a large and very brilliant company. Eugenie wore a rose-colored dress, a *coiffure* of the same color, and had out few ornaments.

—An odd story is told of a crack young barrister in London, lately a Member of Parliament, who was recently about to be married to a young lady of distinguished connections. It seems that the prospective bride was possessed, among other desirable qualifications, of a very noted name, of a neat little fortune of £3000 a year, and was, moreover, the niece of a distinguished peer. Great preparations were made to have the wedding in the most splendid and recherche manner possible. A certain nobleman of high rank was to give away the bride, and the great Tory chief, Disraeli, was to propose the health of the pair at the wedding breakfast. All the *ton* were looking anxiously forward to it as promising to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. But, not long before the happy day, when the upper circles were all avog with the coming event, the bridegroom suddenly disappeared. Very soon it leaked out that he had involuntarily become an inmate of the debtors' prison. It was maliciously suggested by some that he had got a friend to put him in to escape the match, owing to the discovery that the lady's fortune was not as large as had been supposed.

Love—Disappointment—Death.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—B. L. Seago, one of the business managers of the Atlanta *New Era*, a young man of great promise and brilliant intellect committed suicide Saturday last, in this city. The *Democrat* of this morning gives the following account:—

About a week ago B. L Seago, assistant editor of the Atlanta *Era*, arrived in this city, and took a room in the fifth story of the Southern Hotel. He appeared quite melancholy, and had but little to say to any one about the hotel. On Thursday bills were sent to the office from an apothecary for one ounce of morphine and three prescriptions composed of morphine and chloroform. The last seen of him was on Friday night. At two o'clock Sunday, his room was entered through the transom, and his dead body found lying on the bed. Coroner O'Reiley was summoned, and an inquest was held.

Several letters written by the deceased a short time before his death were found on the table, showing that he had taken his own life. No money was found among his effects, nor had he deposited any at the office of the hotel. He was about thirty years of age. The following are copies of the letters written in pencil, the last being almost illegible:—

TO A. K. SEAGO, OF ATLANTA.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1866—Dear Uncle:—Sorrow too deep for utterance has overwhelmed my soul. God bless you, dear Aunt Melissa and the children. Poverty has been my lot, but I have endeavored to alleviate its distresses as much as possible. May God in His mercy bless and protect you ever. I am not afraid to die. Hoping God will bless you, good-bye. B. L. SEAGO.

To A. K. Seago, Atlanta, Ga.

To the Proprietors of the Southern Hotel:—The proprietors of the Southern Hotel will please send my body home to Atlanta, Georgia.

Let the Masons bury me.

God bless all my brethren.

I have tried to fulfil my mission in life, and now that my mind is exhausted and my heart sick of life, I believe it will be well for me to go home. I am not afraid to die. God have mercy on my soul!

LOUIS.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1866.—Misfortune has been my lot in life, and the culmination in the loss of that which was not my own is unendurable. I love my friends still, and pray that God will bless them. I have lived to see the uncertainty and deceit of all earthly things. No faithful friend is with me now, and I go to the Great Giver of all good. My soul, O God, receive unto Thyself. Good-bye to all!

LOUIS.

THE SUICIDE'S LAST MOMENTS

This is my fourth and last dose. I am getting quite sleepy and soon will be gone. Welcome, O Death! To live is to suffer unutterably; to die is to be at rest.

Much could write, but brevity must be the style now. I only desire to be remembered kindly. Let those who love me love my memory. If I have wronged any man, let him forgive, as he would wish to be forgiven. But one word for her who alone has won my love. She who had evidence of my love five years ago still reigns alone in my heart. Day before yesterday I sent her a few lines, which, when she receives, she will recognize, though there is no signature to them. May God bless her and deal with her tenderly. Let no wave of sorrow ever cross her breast—no misfortune ever cast its blighting shadow upon her soul! I am too sleepy to write well, and can only say, Good-bye. Oh, shall we never meet while our hope and lives are young? * * *

But no more. Alas! alas! shall I meet her no more? God bless her. Her name is Delia and I desire that this may be sent to her through my uncle, A. K Seago.

Good-bye to all. May God in His mercy bless all who have ever loved me. I am now getting very sleepy, but oh! sweet is the death that relieves the soul from the anguish, the griefs of this life which is but a few days and full of trouble.

The proprietor of the hotel will be kind enough to telegraph to my uncle, Mr. A. K. Seago, Atlanta, Ga., immediately on the discovery of my suicide tomorrow morning.

Accept my thanks for your kindness while at your hotel. I desire to be buried by the Masons, and in the cemetery at Atlanta, Georgia. I have tried to live nobly and to die nobly. To correct any impression that might be made, I state that there is no wrong causing my griefs, and I call again the proprietors to be ready. God bless all. Good-bye.

LOUIS.

Straws.

If straws show the direction of the wind, the utterances of crowned heads in Europe, just now, are significant. Among the bits of gossip in the foreign mail received by the *Java*, we find the following:—

"At a *soiree dansante* given at the Tuileries, while M. de Goltz and Prince Metternich were talking confidentially together in the recess of one of the windows, Napoleon, perceiving the intimate nature of the conversation, went towards the speakers, and said in a tone loud enough to be heard by those standing near: 'Ah, Prussia and Austria, thus do I love to see you together!'

"Some of the Italian journals state that after a ball lately given to the King of Italy by the city of Milan, he said to the members of the municipality: 'Gentlemen, you have given me a ball at Milan; next year I will return the compliment by giving you a supper at Venice.'

"The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—'The Parisian public is just now so excited, and so many wild rumors are constantly circulating there, that it is not easy to sift the truth from the exaggerations and inventions which prevail. We hear, however, from a correspondent, that Menotti Garibaldi was, in the beginning of the week, in Paris, making large purchases of equipments, and also offering immediate engagements to various officers who formerly served under his father.'"

ANECDOTE OF JOHN KEBLE.—A correspondent of an English journal tells the following story of the late John Keble:—"In the only visit I ever paid to that second Bemerton (Hursley), in 1863, as we were walking towards the village, I directed Mr. Keble's attention to a broken piece of ground—a chalk-pit, as it turned out—which caught my eye on our left. 'Ah!' he said, 'that is a sad place—that is connected with the most painful event of my life.' I began to fear that it had been the scene of some terrible accident, which I had unwittingly recalled to his mind. 'It was there,' he went on, 'that I first knew for certain that J. H. N. had left us. We had just made up our minds that such an event was all but inevitable, and one day I received a letter in his handwriting. I felt sure of what it contained, and I carried it about with me all through the day, afraid to open it. At last I got away to that chalk-pit, and there, forcing myself to read the letter, I found that my forebodings had been too true—it was the announcement that he was gone."

AN ACTRESS CULTIVATING OYSTERS.—Soon after the death of the celebrated Rachel (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), her sister, Sarah Felix, abandoned the stage and betook herself to oyster breeding on the shores of Mount St. Michael's bay, in Lower Normandy, where for some years past she has successfully directed an extensive *pare aux huitres*. But the oyster pest by which the Cancale district has been attacked has depopulated her beds, and she is now forced to make fresh exertions in order to obtain a livelihood. So she has obtained from the Prefect of La Manche the concession of a fresh bed known as Le Banc des Pendus, near Regneville, on which she proposes to acclimatize the American oyster, a delicacy hitherto unknown to European gastronomy.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND IN 1865.—From a statistical report just issued under the authority of the Irish Registrar-General, it appears that the emigration from Ireland during the year 1865 was 101,497, rather a less number that in 1864. A great increase, however, took place during the last three months of 1865 as compared with 1864, and this increase has extended into the present year. The Registrar's returns are produced in a very leisurely manner, and in April, 1866, we have only the figures for the quarter ending December, 1865, but it is understood that the emigration for the past three months has been at the rate of 14,000 per month. It is estimated that the Irish population decreased further last year to the number of 50,000, which would leave the total about 5,600,000.

THE ARIZONA MASSACRE.—A letter signed by Charles Hamilton, and dated at William's Fork, Arizona, April 30, seems to confirm the massacre at Fort Goodwin. He states that the attack occurred ten days previously, and that of two companies of regulars, third battalion, 14th Regiment, consisting of one hundred men, only seven escaped. The remainder were wounded and scalped. The Apaches reaped a rich harvest, carrying off arms, ammunition, commissary stores, etc. A number of supposed friendly Indians were admitted into the fort, and surprised the garrison. On the contrary, despatches received in San Francisco from General Mason say that the report of the massacre is without foundation.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE, or Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings explaining the anatomy of the human system both male and female with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth
3 17 5

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 261 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 4 5

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill, 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
4 2 2m A. BROWN.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LIQUORS.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
BUGGY HARNESS, from.....$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do..... 50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do..... 75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING..... 15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do..... 30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do..... 12 00 to 150
GENTS' do do..... 8 00 to 75
Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON President.
5 11 18t B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.
2 1 5 No. 1 4 MARKET Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 6

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 1

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wrp 5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 5 JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 5 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

STOVES RANGES &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL NORRIS Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 28, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 fmw 3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD W. PAXSON, Administrator of the estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia 5 12 smth5t

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100 00
300,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	304,875 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 5
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,350 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,430,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 132. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,293 830 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Band,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1 5

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas R. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $150,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Dur,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. J. Hutchinson

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON Secretary. 3 30

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 23d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY Actuary 7 28 5
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut

Men One Would Much Rather Not Meet.

Men who mix a salad better than any other men.

Men who ask you to listen while they read out aloud something they have written themselves.

Men who tell stories that run one into another, so that you find it very difficult to get away at the end of any of them.

One-character comedians.

Hero-worshippers of the common stamp, by whom such pure-minded, earnest persons as Garibaldi are rendered ridiculous.

Men who have quarrelled with all their relations.

Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner by all their friends.

Men who have been persecuted and swindled by a general conspiracy of everybody.

Men who imitate popular actors.

Men who are always asking, "Don't you think so?"

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

Men who "feel impelled to join issue with you there."

Men who are technically enthusiastic on the subject of art, without having any practical knowledge of it whatever.

Men who will go on drinking the best wine you can put before them, and, when asked how they like it, reply, "Oh, pretty well; but the fact is, you know, it's perfectly immaterial to me what I drink."

Men who have received a testimonial.

Men who quote Shakespeare.

Men who quote Byron.

Men who quote Artemus Ward.

Men who quote anybody.

—The following musical terms, defined in rhyme, convey much information in a very concise manner:—

Accelerando—In speed, increasing measure.
Ad Libitum—Sing at discretion's pleasure.
Adagio—Expressive, soft, and slow.
Affettuoso—Let tenderness and pathos flow.
Allegro—Now fingers fly and words run fast.
Al cerrito—Not quite so rapid as the last.
Andante—Soft and slow the movement goes.
A tempo—Mark the music as it flows.
Brilliante—With great spirit and with might.
Con Espressione—In excessive movement right.
Crescendo—From soft to loud the music swells.
Da Capo—"Return," this sign the player tells.
Decrescendo—From loud to soft the music fails.
Forte—to action loud this signal calls.
Fortissimo—Louder, louder raise the song.
F. F. F.—Louder yet, and very strong
Legato—Glide soft and close when this you see.
Maggiore—signifies the major key.
Mezzo Forte—A little louder, but not too strong.
Mezzo Piano—A little soft; too soft is wrong.
Mezzo Voce.—Subdued and in a quiet tone.
Moderato—Little quickness here is shown.
Piano—Soft and low, with gentleness.
Pianissimo—Softer, with sweet tenderness.
Prestissimo—Quick and quicker fly your fingers.
Staccato—Sharp and pointed nothing lingers.
Unison—Sing together in one voice.
And in music *all* rejoice.

—One of the greatest parlor toys, as well as a most interesting invention of science, combined with art, is the "Photograph Mystery"—put forth in this city under the agency of Frederick G. Adams, of the London Stereoscopic Company. The Mystery is contained in two envelopes, one containing pieces of white albumenized paper, the other slips of white blotting paper or a corresponding size. One of the former is moistened with water, and a piece of paper from the other envelope, likewise wetted, is laid thereon, when a beautiful photograph is immediately developed on its albumenized surface. Photographs have of course been printed in the usual manner on the albumenized slips, and then decolorized with bromic or iodic acid, or some such agent; the other pieces of paper have been soaked in hypo sulphite of soda, and the application of this reducing agent to the hidden photograph brings it again to view.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graden, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, 129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 320 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gerhoff, No 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 613 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 S. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Booth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour, Rose Templeton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wedington, second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 194 North Second street.
Mrs. S. S. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
329 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 256, 308, and 392 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove no noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful airy* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to animals in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear SIR:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. F. ROSSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear SIR:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 242 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following lists of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
City Solicitor.

FROM DOCKET 14

Page 1. City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 17. Claim for water pipe, $37·81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street, 77 feet front, 16 feet depth 18th Ward.

Page 2. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 19. Claim for water pipe, $22 86. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street, depth 50 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term 1865. No 29. Claim for water pipe, $34·95. Lot southeast corner of Twentieth and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 69 feet 10½ inches, thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, thence north along east line of Twentieth street 59 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 7. Claim for water rent. $111·28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 198 feet front, 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $17. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248·44. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 20th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe, $28·90. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 164 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 38 feet, depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9. City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30.3 Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet, depth north along west side Thompson street 113 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22·11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philip streets, thence along Philip street 12 feet, thence east, parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, thence south, parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street, thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe, $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets, front on Townsend street, 32 feet, depth southwest along southeast side of Sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 45. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 27. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet depth along Tulip street, 75 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13·50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Tulip street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $13·50. Lot south west side of Townsend street, 54 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 16. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 30. Claim for water pipe, $15·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 90 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 56 feet, depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 10. Claim for removing nuisance, $37·00. Lot and three story brick house south side of Catharine street, beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front, 75 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a 3 feet wide alley. 3d Ward.

Page 22. City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11·10 Lot north side (No 635) Jefferson street, 64 feet west from west side of Marshall street 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 26th Ward.

Page 23. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48·05. Lot (No. 308) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet, extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward.

Page 24. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 108 west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street, west on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 8th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes etc, $165 66. Lot east side Eighteenth street north side of Oxford street; front on Eighteenth street 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street, 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street 20th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 16. Claim for water pipe. $148·56. Lot west side Eighteenth street 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue front on Eighteenth street 198 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164·44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from Master street, front on Eighteenth street 219 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street, on south line thereof, 352 feet and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward

Page 29. City vs same. C. P., December Term 1865 No 34. Claim for water pipe, $45 60. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 331 feet north from north side of Master street west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane 53 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance, $51·27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep of that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs Myers. D. C. December Term 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance. $28 09. Lot west side Hutchinson street (Nos. 908 and 910), 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street. 32 feet front on Hutchinson street 64 feet deep of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32. City vs. Lee, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1539), 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 33. City vs John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for removing nuisance. $20 Lot south side of South street (No 638) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No 22. Claim for removing nuisance $20·00 Lot south side South street (No 620) and two story brick house thereon, beginning 147 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36. City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street, 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C., December Term, 1865 No 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot west side of South Sixth street (No. 620), with brick tenement thereon, beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street, 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs William Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26 Claim for removing nuisance, $27·10. Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1132), 93 feet east from east side Twelfth street 16 feet front on Ogden street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40. City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easternmost lots 26 feet deep and west 25 feet deep. 20 Ward.

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased. W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance, $41·72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No. 602) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 30 Claim for removing nuisance, $10·00 Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 100 feet west of Sixth street, 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan D. C., December Term, 1865. No 31. Claim for removing nuisance $10·00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manilla street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 92 feet west. 2d Ward.

Page 44. City vs. Durbowen or James Devereaux. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west on south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 15 feet, thence east along north line 100 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

Page 45. City vs John William s. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for removing nuisance, $39·12. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1404), 356 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 14 feet from on Seventh street by 53 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs James Dunlap D. C., December Term. 1865 No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1419), 296 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 53 feet in depth parallel to Dickinson street, west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48. City vs. James Dunlap D. C., December Term, 1865 No 36. Claim for removing nuisance. $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1414), 281 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson steet to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 49. City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 37. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731 and 733). The first commencing 101 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the second 118 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth north. 1st Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley beginning 56 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford, or small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs. William Deal. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 39. Claim for removing nuisance, $24·90 Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets, northeast side of Deal, 150 feet southeast from Tulip street, 26 feet front on Deal street by 90 feet in depth northeast. 19th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent or William Tinson. D. C., December Term. 1865. No 40. Claim for removing nuisance $19·63. Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos 219 and 211), 150 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 50 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. Sixth Ward.

Page 53. City vs. W. H. Fosdick. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe $150·44. Lot northwest side Cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 200 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest. 18th Ward.

Page 54. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 35. Claim for water pipe, $54·00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 72 feet, and depth north-east along northwest side of Cedar street 68 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 55. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 3?. Claim for water pipe, $31·94 Lot northeast side of Vienna street, 81 feet southeast from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, thence northeast at right angles to same 16 feet (late Conrad's) street, 55 feet to southwest side of Hewson street, and on northwest line thereof 117 feet to said Hewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs Elizabeth Sheetz C. P., December Term 1865. No. 37. Claim for water pipe, $13·50. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 87 feet northwest from Memphis street, front 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward

Page 57. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865. No 38. Claim for water pipe $12·52 Lot southwest side Vienna street, 87 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet 18th Ward.

Page 58. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865 No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12·52 Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59. City vs. Joseph Haas. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 40. Claim for water pipe, $26 25 Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets, front on Vienna 35 feet and depth southwest along southeast side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward

Page 60. City vs John Nagle. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe, $5 93 Lot northeast side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street, front on Vienna 16 feet, and depth on northeast or southeast line thereof 90 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 78 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Cove's court (No. 1 and 2), said court situate north side of St. Mary street 96 feet west of west side of sixth street. No. 1, situate on west side said court 22 feet 6 inches north of north side of St. Mary street front on said Cove court 17 feet, and extending west 31 feet. No 2 on west side said court 20 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street, front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40·60. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court situate on west side of said court, front north and south 102 feet, and extending west 31 feet, commencing 22 feet north of north side of St. Mary street. 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson. D. C. December Term. 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23·00 Lot north side (No. 1245) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side of Thirteenth street, front on Struthers street, and extending north 29 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 45 Claim for removing nuisance $55·20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No. 734, 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 17 feet and extending south 37 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith D. C., December Term 1865. No. 46. Claim for removing nuisance $28·07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 316), 131 feet west of west side Third street, front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet 8th Ward.

Page 66. City vs. Rea. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 47. Claim for removing nuisance $59 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No 923) 50 feet west of the west side of Fourth street, front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 8th Ward

Page 67. City vs. Richard Roe D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 48. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 60. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos 610 611, 612 and 614) No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 14 feet, and extending south 83½ feet. No. 612 134 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St. Mary's 14 feet, and extending south 32½ feet No 614 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St Mary's 14 feet, and extending west 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs. Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865, No 49 Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lot (Nos 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court, No 5, 90 feet north of the north side St. Mary's street front 16 feet and westward 21 feet. No 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 17 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $35·02. Lot Nos 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court No 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street, front on said court 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70. City vs Fagin, D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 51. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullen street (No. 114) 144 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 32 feet. 5th Ward

Page 71. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $30,06. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624), 622, 16 1 feet west of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south parallel with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No 624 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 41 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs Wm D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53 Claim for removing nuisance, $37·95. Lot north side Market street 45 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street, front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309) 9th Ward.

Page 73. City vs Gowan D. C., December Term 1865. No. 54 Claim for removing nuisance, $17·44. Lot south side Addison street 161 feet east of east side of Nineteenth street front on Addison street 16 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No. 1828). 7th Ward.

Page 74. City vs Armstrong. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 55. Claim for removing nuisance. $34·98. Lot southwest corner Thirteenth and Lombard, front on Thirteenth street 24 feet, and extending along Lombard street 38 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 76. City vs John Cook. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 42 Claim for water pipe, $54·00. Lot southwest side of Vienna street 71 feet southeast from Tulip street, front on said Vienna street 72 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street 18th Ward

Page 77. City vs. William Wilson. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot and brick factory, northwest side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street, front on said Blair street 160 feet, depth northwest along Norris street 265 feet 11 inches. 19th Ward.

Page 78 City vs. same. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 44. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot southeast side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris, front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth southeast 50 feet, more or less. 19th Ward.

Page 79. City vs. David S. Brown. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for water pipe, $10 50. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 36 feet southwest from Otter street, front on said Blair street 14 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 49 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 80. City vs John Morgan C. P., December Term, 1865. No 46. Claim for water pipe $27·00 Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 154 feet northeast from Norris street, front on said Blair street 36 feet depth southeast parallel to Norris street 60 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 82. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 57. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 23 Lot east side North Tenth street (No. 243) on northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, front on Tenth street 17 feet, and east along Morgan street 78 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 83. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 58. Claim for removing nuisance, $27·00. Lot east side of Eleventh street (No. 907), with buildings 58 feet north of Poplar street, front on Eleventh street 16 feet, depth east at right angles to Eleventh street 71 feet to 4 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 84. City vs. Wheelin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 59. Claim for removing nuisance, $5 00. Lot north side of Spruce street (No. 623), 148 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on Spruce street 19 feet, and extending 100 feet north to an alley leading into Locust street. 9th Ward.

Page 85. City vs. Jeffries. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 60. Claim for removing nuisance $20 68. Lot and buildings west side of North Eleventh street (No. 1566), 48 feet north from north side of Jefferson street front on Eleventh street 15½ feet, depth west at right angles to Eleventh street 62 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 86. City vs. Foot D. C., December Term. 1865 No. 61. Claim for removing nuisance, $3·00 Lot and building east side of North Seventh street (No. 939). 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 18 feet, depth east 37 feet. 20th Ward

Page 87. City vs. Ash. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 62 Claim for removing nuisance. $16·27. Lot west side of Swanson street (No 721), 154 feet south of Almond street, front on Swanson street 37 feet, and extending west 150 feet. 4th Ward.

Page 88 City vs. Garretson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 63. Claim for removing nuisance $33·12. Lot west side of South Fourth street (No. 430), northeast corner of Fourth and Lombard streets front on Fourth street 12 feet and extending west along Lombard street 91 feet, with the use of the privy to the north of said lots. 6th Ward.

Page 89. City vs. Brown D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 64 Claim for removing nuisance, $55·20. Lot west side of Acorn alley (No. 702) 20 feet south of south side of Locust street, front on Acorn alley 15 feet, including on south side a 2 feet alley, thence extending west on south line 23 feet, thence north across said 2 feet alley, thence west across the privy well 4 feet, thence north 12 feet, thence east 26 feet 6 inches to said Acorn alley. 8th Ward.

Page 90. City vs M. Smith. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 65. Claim for removing nuisance. $38 11. Lot and buildings on east side of North Seventh street (Nos. 939 and 941), 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 36 feet (each lot being 18 feet) depth east 87 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 91. City vs. John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 66. Claim for removing nuisance, $20 60. Lot No 106 Freedlander street, 72 feet north north side of Berry street, front on Freedlander street 18 feet, and extending west 72 feet, including 4 feet wide alley. 10th Ward.

Page 92. City vs. Merchant. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 67. Claim for removing nuisance $25.00. Lot east side of West street (No. 1315), 264 feet north from north side of Coates street, front on West street 15 feet depth east 73 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. 15th Ward.

Page 93. City vs John R. Mecurdy. D. C., December Term. 1865. No 68. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 56 Lot 25·4 et in width, extending north from north side of Federal street, 93 feet west from west side of Fifteenth street, and extending north of that width about 270 feet to ground of Robert Clark, and intended to be laid out for a street. 26th Ward.

Page 102. City vs. Alexander Kirkpatrick, D. C., December Term, 1865. No 77. Claim for removing nuisance, $29 50 Lot (same description as p. 94, except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 103. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 78. Claim or removing nuisance, $29·00. Lot (same descript on as p. 94 except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 104 City vs. Kenny. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 79. Claim for removing nuisance $44 43. Lot (same description as p 94, except 80 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 105. City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 80. Claim for removing nuisance $1 60. Lot (same description as p 94 except 64 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 106. City vs. same. Devine. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 81. Claim for removing nuisance, $11 60 Lot (same description as p. 94 except 96 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 107. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 82. Claim for removing nuisance, $14·55. Lot (same description as p 94, except 112 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 108 City vs. Neal Murphy. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 83. Claim for removing nuisance $16 75. Lot (same description as p 94 except 128 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 109. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 84. Claim for removing nuisance, $19 90. Lot (same description as page 94, except 144 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 110. City vs. James Gehrty. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 85. Claim for nuisance $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94, except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 111. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 86. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as in page 94, except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 112. City vs. James Devine. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 87. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94 except 192 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 113. City vs. Isaac Banks. D. C., December Term 1865. No 88 Claim for removing nuisance $15 23 Lot (same description as page 94, except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 114 City vs James M. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 89 Claim for removing nuisance $12 20. Lot (same description as page 94, except 224 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 115 City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865 No 90. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94, except 240 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 116 City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 91. Claim for removing nuisance, $21·00 Lot 30 feet wide, extending north from north side of Federal street 183 feet east from east side of Sixteenth street and extending north parallel to Sixteenth street 290 feet to ground of Robert Clark, laid out and intended to be a street to be called Bounty street. 26th Ward.

Page 117. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 92 Claim for removing nuisance, $28·30. Lot (same as description page 94 except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet 26th Ward

Page 118. City vs George Miller D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 93. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 75. Lot same as description on page 94, except 192 feet north of Federal street front 16 feet 26th Ward.

Page 119 City vs. same. D

AMUSEMENTS.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.—Perelli's splendid season of Italian Opera closed in a perfect blaze of glory, at Concert Hall, on Saturday night. *La Favorita* was superbly performed, and the audience was large enough to fill the hall (including the gallery) to its utmost capacity. Perelli himself appeared, and carried the brilliant assemblage perfectly away with him by his delicious impersonation of his *role* of "Fernando."

He looked and acted the character to the very life, and his magnificent singing afforded one of the finest musical treats we have enjoyed this many a day. His "Spirito Gentil" has never been surpassed in this city, and the rapturous *encore* it received was abundantly deserved. Throughout the whole opera he was the true and finished artist, but his efforts in the last act were the very acme of finished art, and the most thorough vocalization.

Mrs. Davis, as "Leonora," was very fine. Her cavatina was given with the nicest discrimination and feeling, and in her various concerted pieces she was artistic and effective. She is certainly a gifted child of song, and has remarkable talent for the lyric stage. Mr. Angier as the "King" was admirable. We have never heard his splendid voice to better advantage, and his acting was easy and graceful, and, at times, very forcible. His singing in the duett with Mrs. Davis—"In questo Suolo"—was up to the highest standard of the Italian school, and his romanza, "a tanto amor" and the "Giardini del Alcazar" were beautiful renderings of delightful morceaux. He was warmly applauded throughout, and his rendition made the most favorable impression on the audience.

Mr. Taylor's "Baldassare" was a highly commendable performance—vocally and histrionically. He was in capital voice, and his deep bass fairly revelled amid the beauties of the splendid music of his part. One or two airs, which he judiciously introduced, were given with great effect, and his impersonation was one of the best of the evening.

Miss Poole and Mr Enge ke both acquitted themselves well, and the chorus was excellent. Charles Schmitz led the orchestra very gracefully and very effectively, and the Germania did the fullest justice to the accompaniments.

After Perelli's repetition of the "Spirito Gentil," he was made the recipient of a magnificent ivory baton, richly mounted in gold, from his pupils of the Ubegaray Institute.

The whole opera was a grand success, and was a brilliant termination to one of the most successful seasons of opera ever projected in this country.

THE CAROLINA TWINS.—We visited these wonderful colored children on Saturday evening, and found that, as natural curiosities, they excel the Siamese Twins. The constitution is peculiar—the *unus naturo* more unaccountable. Besides this, the Carolina girls talk and sing pleasantly, and are pretty well educated. Thus, while we witness the freak of nature in joining two girls together so as to form only one person in touch and other senses, we are interested in the chat and singing of the *dual one*. The Assembly Buildings are crowded day and evening, and the public curiosity is still increasing. Every one should see the *new* twins.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainment at the Academy this evening will be a pleasant one. We attended a stage rehearsal on Saturday. Miss McCullough, the *debutante*, is handsome, and will make a hit. The principal amateurs supporting her also delivered their parts satisfactorily, and evince a knowledge of stage business that raises a doubt about their non-professionality. The music will be furnished by Hassler's orchestra, and will be choice, of course. Mr. Willis Placide makes his first attempt in, to him, a new line of business—tragedy. He essays the arduous *role* of "Gennaro" and also enacts the light comedy part of the "Duke Aranza," in the *Honeymoon*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams will give us *Hamlet*. The performance will have additional interest from the cast. Mrs. Baker appears as the "Queen;" Mr. Lewis Baker as "Laertes;" Miss Orton as "Ophelia;" Mr. Geo. Clarke as the "Ghost." There will be a great curiosity to compare the "Hamlets" of the two young tragedians, Booth and Adams. The very first time Mr. Adams played the part, years ago, he astonished his friends by his power and excellence.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Rushton will appear this evening in the character of "Rosalind," in Shakespeare's play of *As You Like It*. The cast will be a good one, but the great curiosity to see the lady would be sufficient to attract a full house.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as "Hamlet." There are not two "Richmonds," but two "Hamlets" in the field to-night. Adams and Booth in the same character.

CONCERT HALL.—The Holman Opera Troupe will appear this evening in the popular opera of *The Bohemian Girl*. The ballads in this opera are all familiar. The whole troupe is young, fresh, and the young *prime donne* are very pretty.

MR. AND MRS MORDAUNT take a complimentary benefit at the Academy on May 30, at which Miss Noemie de Marguerittes will appear.

Commutation and Colored Troops.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—I have collected some interesting facts yet wrapped up in the red tape of the War Office. I give the totals of the different States, paid into the United States Treasury as commutation money during the war. According to the table, the great State of Illinois paid the least, while that of Pennsylvania paid the largest sum—the difference being $8,618,400! It is difficult to account for this vast difference on any hypothesis which will apply alike to all sections.

The following amounts were paid by the people of the different States for commutation during the war:—

Maine	$620,200	Maryland	$1,131,900
New Hampshire	288,500	Dist't Columbia	96,900
Vermont	592,400	Kentucky	997,530
Massachusetts	1,610,400	Ohio	1 978 887
Rhode Island	141,000	Illinois	15,900
Connecticut	457,200	Indiana	235,500
New York	6 485 799	Michigan	614,700
New Jersey	1,256,700	Wisconsin	1,533,600
Pennsylvania	8,634 300	Iowa	22,500
Delaware	416,100	Minnesota	316 800
Total			$26,386,316

This sum was collected by the Provost Marshal's Bureau at an expense of less than seven tenths of one per cent., and without the loss of a dollar through neglect, accident, fraud, or otherwise. It has been disposed of as follows:—

Disbursed on account of enrolment, draft, substitutes, etc	$16,976,211
Balance in United States Treasury	9,390,105

Certainly it would be impossible to indite an epistle without reference to the "darkey," so I give herewith some facts respecting colored troops.

The recruitment of men of color, by draft and substitution, was exclusively under the control of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau; but their recruitment as volunteers was mainly under the "Bureau for Colored Troops," especially established for that purpose. To present together the entire results of these operations, which, however, were produced in the main by the action of the Bureau for Colored Troops, the following extract is made from the report of the Chief of that Bureau:—

On the 15th of July, 1865, the date on which the last organization of colored troops was mustered in, there were in the service of the United States 120 regiments of infantry, 12 of heavy artillery, 10 companies of light artillery, and 7 regiments of cavalry—in all as follows:—

Infantry	93,938
Heavy Artillery	15,662
Light Artillery	1,311
Cavalry	7,245
Total	123,156

The foregoing is the largest number of colored troops in service at one time during the war. The entire number of troops commissioned and enlisted in this branch of the service during the war is 186,017, divided as follows among the States:—

Maine	104	Mississippi	17,869
New Hampshire	125	Louisiana	24,052
Vermont	120	Arkansas	5,526
Rhode Island	1,837	Tennessee	20 133
Massachusetts	3 966	Kentucky	23,703
Connecticut	1,764	Michigan	1 387
New York	4 125	Ohio	5 092
New Jersey	1 185	Indiana	1,597
Pennsylvania	8,612	Illinois	1,811
Delaware	954	Missouri	8 344
Maryland	8,718	Minnesota	104
Dist. of Columbia	3,269	Iowa	440
Virginia	5,723	Wisconsin	155
North Carolina	5 035	Kansas	2,080
West Virginia	196	Texas	47
South Carolina	5,462	Colorado Territory	95
Georgia	3 486	At large	733
Florida	1 044	Not accounted for	5,083
Alabama	4,969	Officers	7,122
Total			186,017

The report of the Provost Marshal-General, soon to be issued from the Government Printing Office, will contain much interesting and valuable statistics.—*N. Y. Times.*

Contents of the Pirate "Shenandoah."

Mr. J. C. Derby, the United States Despatch Agent at this port, has received from the United States Consul at Liverpool, J. H. Dudley, the following articles, found on board the notorious pirate *Shenandoah* when she was handed over to him by the British authorities. They have arrived here in the ship *Cultivator* Captain Russell:—

27 chronometers, 1 box specie, 123 packages (contents unknown), 11 guns, 1 box specie, 1 gun from the pirate *Sumter*, 1 carriage, 1 ramrod, 1 shot, 2 cases sextants, 2 bales charts, 1 case books, etc., 6 cases rifles, etc., 1 box clocks, etc., 7 cases gun gear, 1 bag and 2 barrels boots, etc., 2 writing desks, 4 bags thread and flags, 1 box flags and English ensign, 1 bundle pikes, etc., 1 bundle magazine tools, 1 case percussion caps, 2 brass guns, 8 guns, 8 gun carriages, 11 handspikes, 4 bundles rammers, etc., 1 bag drills, etc., 1 box medicine, etc., 5 bales, 7 chests tea 48 boxes tobacco.

The cannon and other war material will be sent to Brooklyn Navy Yard; the chronometers and sextants, which were robbed from American ships, will be delivered to the rightful owners when they apply for them. The remaining articles will be sold at auction in a few days.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.
We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that at hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically cured some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment or disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—
1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.
2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.
4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.
TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.
TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.
REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.
A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. H. Smith, iron founder, No. 1622 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 46 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 31 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pechoue, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.
Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.
Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.
All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
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